THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1824.

Vol. 2...No. 35.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN;
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

EICHBAUM & JOHNSTON,
BOOKSELLERS,
Market, between Second & Third Streets,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

A KEY
To the Western Calculator,

CONTAINING a Solution of all the Examples and Questions for Exercise. To which is added, *Sixty Useful Rules.* Designed chiefly to facilitate the labor of Teachers, and assist such as have not the opportunity of a tutor's aid. By *John Armstrong.* April 30—3t.

FRESH SUMMER GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED AT

HARRIS'S
CASH STORE,

A variety of Fresh and Seasonable
Spring & Summer Goods,

WHICH, with the balance of a fresh stock on hand, makes the assortment large and valuable—all which will be sold at reduced prices (*and small profits*) for CASH, as the proprietor wishes to reduce his stock very considerably.—The attention of town and country purchasers is particularly invited to this large and interesting stock of good, fresh and cheap Goods.

Goods Just Received:

Middle priced blue, fancy brown, and citron olive Broad Cloths, for Summer wear—plain and figured Canton Crapes, Crape Robes and Shawls—assorted Jackonet, *Washington, Eagle,* and other black silk and fancy Vestings—new style and fashionable Calicoes and painted Muslins—a few sets of elegant broad figured Ribbons, blue, straw, pink, white, and black—black and white Silk Stockings—black Cotton Stockings—large and small gilt, cherry, walnut and pine frame Looking Glasses—narrow Gold and Silver Lace—black silk Handkerchiefs and Cravats—women's and children's Leather and Morocco Shoes—a large assortment of 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 5-4 bleached Domestic Muslins—ditto of low priced 3-4 and 7-4 unbleached ditto—ditto Cotton Plaids, Stripes, Checks—Wilmington Stripes—German, Waldron's, Griffin's, Passmore's, and Underwood and Brown's Grass and Cradling Scythes—Sickles assorted—*Sheep Shears*—Slates Straw-Knives—Files—Knives and Forks—Sheet Brass—Brass Candlesticks—Gun-Locks—Butts and Screws—100 Crumb Creek or Scythe Whetstones—two elegant China Tea Sets, 72 pieces in each, new and different patterns—two ditto blue Dinner Sets, 75 pieces in each, complete, new American patterns, views and scenery—and a variety of blue Dishes, Salads, Plates, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, May 7—3t.

John Anderson and M. B. Belknap,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
J. ANDERSON & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general AGENCY & COMMISSION Business, in Mr. C. Cowan's large and convenient brick warehouse, corner of *Market and Water Streets,* lately occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co.

By their strict attention to business they hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

They intend having constantly on hand

Juniatta Bar Iron,

Nails	Spades
Scythes	Shovels
Sickles	Drawing Chains
Castings	Window Glass, &c.

Also, a general assortment of
Steubenville Cloths,
At the last reduced prices.
A QUANTITY OF
PRIME BACON, for sale.
Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.—tf

Baker's Dutch Locks, &c.

A SMALL ASSORTMENT of excellent Dutch Door Locks, Latches, Lamps, Coffee-Mills, &c. made by Mr. Jacob Baker, a very superior mechanic, from Germany, will be kept on hand at *HARRIS'S STORE,* Market Street.
Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824—3t.

ON HAND AT THE SAME STORE,
A QUANTITY OF
Bags, Flax & Tow Linen, & Linen Yarn.
☞ *Beeswax and Deerskins bought.*

Valuable Lands For Sale.

WILL BE SOLD at Public Sale, on *Tuesday, the first day of June next,* at the Merchants' Coffee-House, at ½ past 7 o'clock in the evening,

10 TRACTS OF LAND,

Situated in the State of Pennsylvania, viz:

No. 72 [illegible] Acres
78 [illegible]
79 [illegible] } In Lott's District, No. 2,
138 [illegible] } Beaver County.
139 [illegible]
140 [illegible]
No. 104 215 A. & 155 P. } In Alexander's District, No. 3,
105 [illegible] 20 } Allegheny county.
No. 166 [illegible] A. } In the 5th District of Donation Lands, Warren county.
No. 1813 [illegible] A. } In the 2d District of Donation Lands, Mercer county.

By order of the Assignees of [illegible]
Philadelphia, May 1, 1824—[M. 7. 3t.]

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing, under the firm of *Hayes & Adams,* Iron Manufacturers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be settled by W. H. Hayes, who will hereafter manage the concern as agent for the *Pittsburgh Iron Manufacturing Company.*

W. H. Hayes,
David Adams.
Pittsburgh, April 30, 1824.—3t*

We, the Undersigned,

FORMING THE
PITTSBURGH IRON MANUFACTURING CO.
Respectfully inform the public that our

ROLLING MILL

IS IN FULL OPERATION in manufacturing of Bar of all sizes, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Hoop, all of such quality as we will engage to give general satisfaction. Any orders committed to our care shall be punctually attended to by W. H. HAYES.

David Adams,
Jno. Feehan,
M. Feehan,
W. H. Hayes.
Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.—3t.

NEW STORE.

ROBINSON & WILLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening, at the store lately occupied by Mr. *William M'Knight,* in Market street,

A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF
Foreign and Domestic
GOODS.
Among which are

Cloths, Casimers and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Brown & bleached Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plaid, figured and plain Silks
Umbrellas and Parasols
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

Which will be sold, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL,* at the most reduced prices.
April 23, 1824—6mo.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have this day formed a partnership under the firm of

Thompson & Torode,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

At the Store-Room formerly occupied by *John Thompson,* in Market-street, near the Diamond, where, together with customers' work, they will have constantly on hand

Ready-made Clothes, Shirts, &c.

Which, being well made and sold low, they hope will insure the return of those who purchase of them.

John Thompson,
John Torode.
Pittsburgh, April 5, 1824—tf

ELECTION.

THE enrolled militia, residing within the bounds of the 1st brigade of the 15th division, are hereby notified that an election will be held on Tuesday, the 25th day of May inst. between the hours of ten in the forenoon and six in the afternoon of said day, to elect by ballot one *Brigadier General* for said brigade, in the room of Joel Lewis, deceased, as follows, viz.

28th Regiment.

For the 1st battalion, at the house of Major A M'Parland.

For the 2d battalion, at the house of Dr. Joseph Curry.

61st Regiment.

For the 1st battalion, at the house of John Walker, in Elizabethtown.

For the 2d battalion, at the house of William M'Crea, in Wilkins township

87th Regiment.

For the 1st battalion, at the house of Alexander Smith.

For the 2d battalion, at the house of Florence Cotter.

106th Regiment.

For the 1st battalion at the house of T. Camilly.

For the 2d battalion at the house of John M'Caslin.

N. Patterson,
Brigade Inspector, 1st *Brig.* 15th *Div. P. M.*
May 7, 1824—3t

A VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE,
With a Saw-Mill, &c.

I wish to dispose of
A SECTION OF LAND,
Containing 642 Acres,

SITUATE upon Island Creek, about seven miles from Steubenville and two from the Ohio River. This section of Land is of a good quality and well adapted for the raising of sheep. There is about 150 acres cleared, and about 400 acres of first rate land lying in a body.

The whole Farm is well timbered, and affords a good MILL SEAT. There is now in operation, upon the premises,

A Valuable Saw-Mill,

with Gearing complete.

Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this *VALUABLE PROPERTY* far below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.

Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of *Wright & Collier,* Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorized to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.

James Gray.
Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf.

S. A. DUBARRY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
A new and general assortment of
India, European and Domestic
GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE:

THREAD LACES,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors,
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse,
French and figured Satin Mantua and Crape Lisse Ribbons
Men's and Women's and Children's Woodstock, Wash Leather, Silk, Kid, Beaver, and York Tan Gloves.
Men's and Women's and Children's Black and White Silk and Cotton Hose
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and plain Crapes, assorted colors
Plaid and plain Sarsenets, Senshaws, Pongees and Pelong
Silk and Cotton Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Madrass do
An extensive assortment of Leghorn, Bolivar, Split, Straw and Gimp FLATS & BONNETS
Brown and bleached Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings
Checks, and Domestic Plaids, Wilmington and Washington Stripes
Black Silk, Valentia and Jackson Vest patterns
Grosde Naples, Leventines, and French Florence
Bobbinet Laces and Veils
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Antic and Sallad Oil
Cologne Water and Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,
Wholesale and Retail,
At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.
ALSO—3000lbs. VERDIGRIS.
Pittsburgh, April 16—t198.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

A CURE for *COUGHS, COLDS* and approaching *CONSUMPTIONS.*

Hamilton's Elixir,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs.

To parents who have children afflicted with the *Hooping Cough,* this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time it entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

HAMILTON'S GENUINE ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, rheumatic gout, palsey, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face, and neck, &c. &c.

Lee's Persian Lotion

Is an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin, of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, scurfs, tetters, ring-worms, sun burns, &c. rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, and improving the complexion; it is in a word a necessary appendage to the toilet.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth Ache Drops,

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate relief in the most severe instances.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops,

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent Fevers.

Dr. Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

For nervous complaints, relaxations, hysterical affections, flour albus, &c.

HAHN'S ANTI BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for the mildness of their operation, and for being the best known remedy for dyspepsia, and by cleansing the stomach and bowels, preventing those (often) very serious deseases which we are so subject to at the commencement of spring. Seamen and travellers should never be without them.

ITCH CURED

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment.

Warranted an infallible remedy at one application, may be used with perfect safety on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury.

HAHN'S genuine German Corn Plaister.

Damask Lip Salve.

Restorative Tooth Powder.

Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which have cured an immense number of persons of both sexes, in every age and every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

The above medicines for sale by
Horner & Clayland,
Corner of Market and Third streets, the only venders for the city of Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh, April 16.—eo.6t

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS,
COTTON YARN from the different Factories, Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly attended, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from }
2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

MACHINE CARDS.

The P. Manufacturing Association

HAVE lately received from different Card Manufacturers,

50 Sets of MACHINE CARDS,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Which they will sell in sets or separate sheets, to suit purchasers, at the manufacturers' prices.

Wool and Tow Cards,
Hatters' and Fullers' Cards, and Comb Plate.
April 16—6t.

BOOK-BINDING.

J. J. Carpenter,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh, that he has commenced the

BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS,

In the store-room of the house occupied by the *Rev. R. Patterson,* in Fourth, between Market and Wood Streets, where he hopes, by industry and proper attention to business, to gain a share of public patronage. Those who may favor him with their work, will find it equal to any done in the city.

BLANK BOOKS made to order.

P. S He will keep a supply of *MARBLE PAPER,* with which Book-Binders and others may supply themselves at a reasonable rate.
Pittsburgh April 23, 1824—tf.

PITTSBURGH
Flint Glass Manufactory.

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that their establishment is in complete operation, and that they offer for sale, *at very reduced prices,* an elegant and extensive assortment of

Plain, Moulded, Cut and Engraved
FLINT GLASS WARE,

Of every description, together with a great variety of
CASTOR FRAMES, Japanned and plated, with moulded or cut bottles,
COMMODE & SIDEBOARD HANDLES, plain and cut,
Porter and Claret Bottles, Vials &c. &c.

☞ Cash given for Pot and Pearl Ashes and Black Salts.
Pittsburgh, March 5, 1824—3mo.

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.

HORNER & CLAYLAND,
CORNER OF MARKET AND THIRD-STREETS,

HAVE just received from New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and are now opening, a large and general supply of

Drugs, Medicines, Paint, Oils,
DYE-STUFFS, VARNISHES, Perfumery, &c.

Selected with care, and purchased on the best terms; all of which they offer for sale at the most accommodating rates.

Comprised in the above are the following:

150 lbs.	Turkey Gum Arabic,
150	Manna, in sorts
200	Powd. Peruvian Bark
25	" Ipecacuanha
10	Silver grain Cochineal
150	Strong Aqua Fortis
20	English Ol. Lavender
1000	Levigated *English* Litharge
150	Assafœtida
10 bbls.	Turpentine.

April 9—6t

R. J. WALKER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING,* and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,			16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.		14
1 do.	do.		12
3 do.	on brick wall,		8
2 do.	do.		6
1 do.	do.		4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer			
3 Coats, on lath,			8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.		6
1 do.	do.		5
3 do.	on brick wall,		6
Hanging paper,			12½ cts. per rol
do. border,			25
Whitewashing,			37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

R. CHRISTY,
Has Removed his Office,

INTO the room lately occupied by *John H Hopkins, Esq.* and recently by *R. Burke* and *Samuel Gormley, Esqrs.* in the house of William Gormley, opposite the south-west end of the Market House, in the Diamond; where he may be found at all seasonable hours.
April 23—eo3t.

Political.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

DE WITT CLINTON

From the summit of his elevation looks down on the Legislature of New York so far beneath him, that he scarcely can perceive them with a telescope. In reply to the resolutions of the citizens of New York City, expressive of their sense of gratitude for his services, he answers with a dignity peculiar to himself. He attributes the success of the canal, to the combined efforts of a few enlightened and patriotic minds acting in concert, firm to their purpose, and arrogates to himself naught exclusive, nothing monopolizing. On the contrary, he eulogizes the zeal of his confederates, and awards the greatest share of panegyrick to the dead. The following is an extract from De Witt Clinton's reply. "Did Cæsar, gather up his robe and fall with more dignity?"

"I have furnished this summary view of the subject, not in a spirit of egotism, a tone of assumption, or with any pretensions to exclusive merit. I have done all that I could do.—And the agency of many meritorious and distinguished men, in preparing the public mind to favor, and inducing the legislature to adopt the project in exploring and examining the country—in undertaking the responsibilities of superintendance and engineering—in facilitating the financial arrangements, and in promoting the general interests of the undertaking, entitles them to the highest praise. Notwithstanding the errors committed, the disasters experienced, and the obstacles encountered, the work is now so near to its consummation, that nothing can prevent it, except some extraordinary visitation of calamity. If this undertaking were now presented to the community as an original proposition, would not its fate be questionable, and would not the difficulties which have attended its commencement and progress, be greatly augmented, from the increased rivalries of villages, the conflicting interests of individuals, and the accumulated influence of other causes?

Any view of the subject, and this view particularly, must elicit our humble and devout thanks to Almighty God, for disposing the minds of the people of this state, at the most propitious period, in favor of this work, and for enabling them to persevere amidst all surrounding impediments. A free state has thus set an illustrious example to the world, has evinced the energies of republican government, and demonstrated that the people of this country have had the heads to conceive, the hearts to undertake, and the hand to execute, the most useful and stupendous work of the age.

But although your city will derive the greatest benefit from the Canals, yet it will by no means be exclusive. Like the Nile, they will enrich the whole country through which they pass, and all the adjacent regions will feel their benignant and animating influence. Great market towns will be established in every direction, and the banks of the majestic Hudson will exhibit a line of villages and cities, that will grow with the growth, and flourish with the enlivening and reacting prosperity of our commercial metropolis. The revenue will not only extinguish the debt, and defray the expenses of the government, but it will in time realize a vast fund, applicable to all the objects of human improvement. Upon intellectual and moral cultivation we must rely for the conservation of our republican government, and for the protection of the last hopes of freedom and the destinies of man. When every child in the state shall become the child of the commonwealth, and shall receive the blessings of education at the public expense, then we may be assured that neither fraud nor violence, intrigue nor corruption, can destroy the sacred temple of liberty.

Under any aspect of the occurrence which has produced this manifestation of your friendship and confidence, I have no reason to entertain any resentment, or to express any regret, whether we estimate it by the ordinary standard that graduates the character of human actions, or contemplate it in connexion with the other events still more extraordinary. Indeed, I view it as a subject of high felicitation, since it has honored me with the approbation of the most respectable and the most respected among my fellow-citizens. The venerable chairman of your meeting was one of the illustrious band of sages that formed our national constitution; and on the committee I recognize the names of some of the men of the revolution, whose deeds of patriotism will transmit an inestimable legacy of fame, and a glorious example of heroic virtue, to their posterity. The intellectual and moral worth, and high character of the committee, and of the chairman and secretary of the meeting, and its number and respectability, afford conclusive evidence of the favorable opinion of the citizens of New York, and I shall certainly rank their expression of it among the highest honors and most auspicious events of my life."

CUBA FOR THE CAUCUS!

We learn from one of our citizens, who during the past winter visited New-Orleans and the island of Cuba, for his health, that while in Havanna, in the last of February, that he understood that the Governor-General of the Island was very much opposed to the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency of the United States!! And further, that he heard it openly spoken, that Col. Calava, formerly commandant at Pensacola, now Gen. Calava, was also opposed to the election of the General!! Now, although we ardently desire what these high characters, in their good judgments, see fit to oppose, we cannot bring ourselves to suppress the important intelligence, notwithstanding it may encourage the Senators of New-York, the caucus men at Washington, &c. to a degree that will render it necessary to labor in counteracting its influence!!—*Nashville Gaz.*

It will be recollected that, in one of the numbers of this paper, appeared a letter of Governor Cass, of Detroit, inquiring for the friends of a captive found among the Indians of the north western country. We are very glad to have it in our power to state that the brother of this prisoner has given such a description as to leave no doubts, that he is by the name of Johnson, and was taken about thirty-five years ago, early in the morning, near Nolin creek, not far from the town of Elizabeth, in Hardin county, Ky.

Governor Cass will, no doubt, soon restore this long lost sufferer to the bosom of his friends; two brothers and several sisters live to participate in the joys of his return.—*Kentucky Gaz.*

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Pittsburgh, May 7--3t.

John Anderson and M. B. Belknap,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

J. ANDERSON & CO.

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By their strict attention to business they hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

They intend having constantly on hand

Juniatta Bar Iron,

Nails
Scythes
Sickles
Castings
Spades
Shovels
Drawing Chains
Window Glass, &c.

Also, a general assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

At the last reduced prices.

A QUANTITY OF

PRIME BACON, for sale.

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.--tf

Baker's Dutch Locks, &c.

A SMALL ASSORTMENT of excellent Dutch Door Locks, Latches, Lamps, Coffee-Mills, &c made by Mr. Jacob Baker, a very superior mechanic, from Germany, will be kept on hand at *HARRIS'S STORE,* Market Street.

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824--3t.

ON HAND AT THE SAME STORE,

A QUANTITY OF

Bags, Flax & Tow Linen, & Linen Yarn.

☞ *Beeswax and Deerskins bought.*

Valuable Lands For Sale.

WILL BE SOLD at Public Sale, on *Tuesday, the first day of June next,* at the Merchants' Coffee-House, at ½ past 7 o'clock in the evening.

10 TRACTS OF LAND,

Situated in the State of Pennsylvania, viz:

No. 72	280 Acres	In Leet's District, No. 2, Beaver County.
78	280	
79	280	
138	200	
139	200	
140	200	
No. 104	216 A. & 156 P.	In Alexander's District, No. 3, Allegheny county.
105	206 20	
No. 166	256 A.	In the 8th District of Donation Lands, Warren county.
No. 1813	200 A.	In the 2d District of Donation Lands, Mercer county.

By order of the Assignees of *Leonard Jacoby.*
Philadelphia, May 1, 1824--[M. 7. 3t.]

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing, under the firm of *Hayes & Adams,* Iron Manufacturers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be settled by W. H. Hayes, who will hereafter manage the concern as agent for the *Pittsburgh Iron Manufacturing Company.*

W. H. Hayes,
David Adams.

Pittsburgh, April 30, 1824.--3t*

We, the Undersigned,

FORMING THE
PITTSBURGH IRON MANUFACTURING CO.
Respectfully inform the public that our

ROLLING MILL

IS IN FULL OPERATION in manufacturing of Bar of all sizes, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Hoop, all of such quality as we will engage to give general satisfaction. Any orders committed to our care shall be punctually attended to by W. H. HAYES.

David Adams,
Jno. Feehan,
M. Feehan,
W. H. Hayes.

Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.--3t.

NEW STORE.

ROBINSON & WILLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening, at the store lately occupied by Mr. *William M'Knight,* in Market street,

A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF

Foreign and Domestic

GOODS.

Among which are

Cloths, Cassimers and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Brown & bleached Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plaid, figured and plain Silks
Umbrellas and Parasols
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.

Which will be sold, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL,* at the most reduced prices.

April 23, 1824--6mo.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have this day formed a partnership under the firm of

Thompson & Torode,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

At the Store-Room formerly occupied by *John Thompson,* in Market-street, near the Diamond, where, together with customers' work, they will have constantly on hand

Ready-made Clothes, Shirts, &c.

Which, being well made and sold low, they hope will insure the return of those who purchase of them.

John Thompson,
John Torode.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1824--tf

ELECTION.

THE enrolled militia, residing within the bounds of the 1st brigade of the 15th division, are hereby notified that an election will be held on Tuesday, the 25th day of May inst. between the hours of ten in the forenoon and six in the afternoon of said day, to elect by ballot one *Brigadier General* for said brigade, in the room of Joel Lewis, deceased, as follows, viz.

28th Regiment.

For the 1st battalion, at the house of Major A M'Farland.

For the 2d battalion, at the house of Dr. Joseph Curry.

61st Regiment.

For the 1st battalion, at the house of John Walker, in Elizabethtown.

For the 2d battalion, at the house of William M'Crea, in Wilkins township

87th Regiment.

For the 1st battalion, at the house of Alexander Smith.

For the 2d battalion, at the house of Florence Cotter.

106th Regiment.

For the 1st battalion at the house of T. Cassilly.

For the 2d battalion at the house of John M'Caslin.

N. Patterson,
Brigade Inspector, 1st Brig. 15th Div. P. M

May 7, 1824--3t

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE,

With a Saw-Mill, &c.

I wish to dispose of

A SECTION OF LAND,

Containing 642 Acres,

SITUATE upon Island Creek, about seven miles from Steubenville and two from the Ohio River. This section of Land is of a good quality, and well adapted for the raising of sheep. There is about 150 acres cleared, and about 400 acres of first rate land lying in a body.

The whole Farm is well timbered, and affords a good MILL SEAT. There is now in operation, upon the section,

A Valuable Saw-Mill,

with Gearing complete.

Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this *VALUABLE PROPERTY* far below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.

Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of *Wright & Colliers,* Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorized to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.

James Gray.

Ross township, January 2, 1824--tf.

S. A. DUBARRY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
A new and general assortment of
India, European and Domestic

GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

THREAD LACES,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors,
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse,
French and figured Satin Mantua and Crape Lisse Ribbons
Men's and Women's and Children's Woodstock, Wash Leather, Silk, Kid, Beaver, and York Tan Gloves.
Men's and Women's and Children's Black and White Silk and Cotton Hose
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and plain Crapes, assorted colors
Plaid and plain Sarsenets, Senshaws, Pungees and Pelong
Silk and Cotton Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Madrass do
An extensive assortment of Leghorn, Bollivar, Split, Straw and Gimp FLATS & BONNETS
Brown and bleached Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings
Checks, and Domestic Plaids, Wilmington and Washington Stripes
Black Silk, Valentia and Jackson Vest patterns
Grosde Naples, Levantines, and French Florence
Bobbinet Laces and Veils
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Antic and Sallad Oil
Cologne Water and Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.

All of which will be sold,

Wholesale and Retail,

At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.

ALSO--3000lbs. VERDIGRIS.

Pittsburgh, April 16--tf98.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

A CURE for *COUGHS, COLDS* and approaching *CONSUMPTIONS.*

Hamilton's Elixir,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs.

To parents who have children afflicted with the *Hooping Cough,* this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time it entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking it.

HAMILTON'S GENUINE ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, rheumatic gout, palsey, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face, and neck, &c. &c.

Lee's Persian Lotion

Is an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe; of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin, of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, scurfs, tetters, ring-worms, sun burns, &c. rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, and improving the complexion; it is in a word a necessary appendage to the toilet.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth Ache Drops,

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate relief in the most severe instances.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops,

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent Fevers.

Dr. Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

For nervous complaints, relaxations, hysterical affections, flour albus, &c.

HAHN'S ANTI BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for the mildness of their operation, and for being the best known remedy for dyspepsia, and by cleansing the stomach and bowels, preventing those (often) very serious deceases which we are so subject to at the commencement of spring. Seamen and travellers should never be without them.

ITCH CURED

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment.

Warranted an infallible remedy at one application, may be used with perfect safety on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury.

HAHN'S genuine German Corn Plaister.

Damask Lip Salve.

Restorative Tooth Powder.

Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which have cured an immense number of persons of both sexes, in every age and every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

The above medicines for sale by

Horner & Clayland,

Corner of Market and Third streets, the only venders for the city of Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, April 16.--eo.6t

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,

CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,

COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS.

COTTON YARN from the different Factories, Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

MACHINE CARDS.

The P. Manufacturing Association

HAVE lately received from different Card Manufacturers,

50 Sets of MACHINE CARDS,

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Which they will sell in sets or separate sheets, to suit purchasers, at the manufacturers' prices.

Wool and Tow Cards,

Hatters' and Fullers' Cards, and Comb Plate.

April 16--6t.

BOOK-BINDING.

J. J. Carpenter,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh, that he has commenced the

BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS,

In the store-room of the house occupied by the *Rev. R. Patterson,* in Fourth, between Market and Wood Streets, where he hopes, by industry and proper attention to business, to gain a share of public patronage. Those who may favor him with their work, will find it equal to any done in the city.

BLANK BOOKS made to order.

P. S He will keep a supply of *MARBLE PAPER,* with which Book-Binders and others may supply themselves at a reasonable rate.

Pittsburgh April 23, 1824--tf.

PITTSBURGH

Flint Glass Manufactory.

Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that their establishment is in complete operation, and that they offer for sale, *at very reduced prices,* an elegant and extensive assortment of

Plain, Moulded, Cut and Engraved

FLINT GLASS WARE,

Of every description, together with a great variety of

CASTOR FRAMES, Japanned and plated, with moulded or cut bottles,

COMMODE & SIDEBOARD HANDLES, plain and cut,

Porter and Claret Bottles, Vials &c. &c.

☞ Cash given for Pot and Pearl Ashes and Black Salts.

Pittsburgh, March 5, 1824--3mo.

Fresh Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.

HORNER & CLAYLAND,

CORNER OF MARKET AND THIRD-STREETS,

HAVE just received from New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and are now opening, a large and general supply of

Drugs, Medicines, Paint, Oils,

DYE-STUFFS, VARNISHES, Perfumery, &c.

Selected with care, and purchased on the best terms; all of which they offer for sale at the most accommodating rates.

Comprised in the above are the following:

150 lbs.	Turkey Gum Arabic,
150	Manna, in sorts
200	Powd. Peruvian Bark
25	" Ipecacuanha
10	Silver grain Cochineal
150	Strong Aqua Fortis
20	English Ol. Lavender
1000	Levigated *English* Litharge
150	Assafœtida
10 bbls.	Turpentine.

April 9--6t

R. J. WALKER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING,* and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:--

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20.--tf

R. CHRISTY,

Has Removed his Office,

INTO the room lately occupied by *John H Hopkins, Esq.* and recently by *R. Burke* and *Samuel Gormley, Esqs.* in the house of William Gormley, opposite the south-west end of the Market House, in the Diamond; where he may be found at all seasonable hours.

April 23--eo3t.

Political.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

DE WITT CLINTON

From the summit of his elevation, looks down on the Legislature of New York so far beneath him, that he scarcely can perceive them with a telescope. In reply to the resolutions of the citizens of New York City, expressive of their sense of gratitude for his services, he answers with a dignity peculiar to himself. He attributes the success of the canal, to the combined efforts of a few enlightened and patriotic minds acting in concert, firm to their purpose, and arrogates to himself naught exclusive, nothing monopolizing. On the contrary, he eulogizes the zeal of his confederates, and awards the greatest share of panegyrick to the dead. The following is an extract from De Witt Clinton's reply. "Did Cæsar, gather up his robe and fall with more dignity?"

"I have furnished this summary view of the subject, not in a spirit of egotism, a tone of assumption, or with any pretensions to exclusive merit. I have done all that I could do.—And the agency of many meritorious and distinguished men, in preparing the public mind to favor, and inducing the legislature to adopt the project in exploring and examining the country—in undertaking the responsibilities of superintendance and engineering—in facilitating the financial arrangements, and in promoting the general interests of the undertaking, entitles them to the highest praise. Notwithstanding the errors committed, the disasters experienced, and the obstacles encountered, the work is now so near to its consummation, that nothing can prevent it, except some extraordinary visitation of calamity. If this undertaking were now presented to the community as an original proposition, would not its fate be questionable, and would not the difficulties which have attended its commencement and progress, be greatly augmented, from the increased rivalries of villages, the conflicting interests of individuals, and the accumulated influence of other causes?

Any view of the subject, and this view particularly, must elicit our humble and devout thanks to Almighty God, for disposing the minds of the people of this state, at the most propitious period, in favor of this work, and for enabling them to persevere amidst all surrounding impediments. A free state has thus set an illustrious example to the world: has evinced the energies of republican government, and demonstrated that the people of this country have had the heads to conceive, the hearts to undertake, and the hand to execute, the most useful and stupendous work of the age.

But although your city will derive the greatest benefit from the Canals, yet it will by no means be exclusive. Like the Nile, they will enrich the whole country through which they pass, and all the adjacent regions will feel their benignant and animating influence. Great market towns will be established in every direction, and the banks of the majestic Hudson will exhibit a line of villages and cities, that will grow with the growth, and flourish with the enlivening and reacting prosperity of our commercial metropolis. The revenue will not only extinguish the debt, and defray the expenses of the government, but it will in time realize a vast fund, applicable to all the objects of human improvement. Upon intellectual and moral cultivation we must rely for the conservation of our republican government, and for the protection of the last hopes of freedom and the destinies of man. When every child in the state shall become the child of the commonwealth, and shall receive the blessings of education at the public expense, then we may be assured that neither fraud nor violence, intrigue nor corruption, can destroy the sacred temple of liberty.

Under any aspect of the occurrence which has produced this manifestation of your friendship and confidence, I have no reason to entertain any resentment, or to express any regret, whether we estimate it by the ordinary standard that graduates the character of human actions, or contemplate it in connexion with the other events still more extraordinary. Indeed, I view it as a subject of high felicitation, since it has honored me with the approbation of the most respectable and the most respected among my fellow-citizens. The venerable chairman of your meeting was one of the illustrious band of sages that formed our national constitution; and on the committee I recognize the names of some of the men of the revolution, whose deeds of patriotism will transmit an inestimable legacy of fame, and a glorious example of heroic virtue, to their posterity. The intellectual and moral worth, and high character of the committee, and of the chairman and secretary of the meeting, and its number and respectability, afford conclusive evidence of the favorable opinion of the citizens of New York, and I shall certainly rank their expression of it among the highest honors and most auspicious events of my life."

CUBA FOR THE CAUCUS!

We learn from one of our citizens, who during the past winter visited New-Orleans and the island of Cuba, for his health, that while in Havanna, in the last of February, that he understood that the Governor-General of the Island was very much opposed to the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency of the United States!! And further, that he heard it openly spoken, that Col. Calava, formerly commandant at Pensacola, now Gen. Calava, was also opposed to the election of the General!! Now, although we ardently desire what these high characters, in their good judgments, see fit to oppose, we cannot bring ourselves to suppress the important intelligence, notwithstanding it may encourage the Senators of New-York, the caucus men at Washington, &c. to a degree that will render it necessary to labor in counteracting its influence!!—*Nashville Gaz.*

It will be recollected that, in one of the numbers of this paper, appeared a letter of Governor Cass, of Detroit, inquiring for the friends of a captive found among the Indians of the north western country. We are very glad to have it in our power to state that the brother of this prisoner has given such a description as to leave no doubts, that he is by the name of Johnson, and was taken about thirty-five years ago, early in the morning, near Nolin creek, not far from the town of Elizabeth, in Hardin county, Ky.

Governor Cass will, no doubt, soon restore this long lost sufferer to the bosom of his friends; two brothers and several sisters live to participate in the joys of his return.---*Kentucky Gaz.*

THE [illegible].

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 14, 1824.

COMMUNICATION.

DENNING R. M'NAIR is a candidate for *Brigadier-General* of the 1st Brigade, 15th Division, Penna. Militia.

Many Voters.

COMMUNICATED.

Lieutenant Colonel **WILLIAM ROBINSON** will be supported for *Brigadier General*, at the ensuing election.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. [illegible],—Permit me through the medium of the Gazette, to state that Colonel JOHN ROSS, of St. Clair Township, is before the public as a candidate for the office of Brigadier-General of the 1st brigade, 15th division, Pennsylvania Militia. I [illegible] should have been circulated of his having declined, as he has not expressed a desire of that kind. Therefore, as a gentleman of the first respectability, and [illegible] military requirements, I hope his merits will be duly appreciated, without respect to the [illegible] of PARTY.

Yours respectfully, C. B.

CHARLES H. ISRAELL, Esq. of Mifflin township, is a candidate for General of the first Brigade, 15th Div. P. M. in room of General Lewis, dec'd.

MR. LOWRIE'S LETTER.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN—The reasons which induced me to reply to the communication under the signature of P. [illegible] me to notice that of Mr. Hay. Although he intimates that the President was not apprized of his communication, no intelligent man can read it without believing that the statements it contains have been made on his authority, and such, doubtless, was the impression Mr. Hay intended to make. The asperity and intemperance of his publication, do not surprise me, nor shall they provoke me to animadversion. The situation in which I am placed, if other considerations did not, forbid that I should suffer myself to be drawn into personal altercations with those who, for the gratification of their pride, or the advancement of their interests, choose to enlist on the side of power and patronage.

Mr. Hay admits that it was not his intention, in his first communication, to meet the main question.—"The position of the case (he says) required no such movement." To do so is now his professed object, and the manner it is accomplished, merits observation. In my published letter to the President, I say, "You then took from your bundle a letter, which you stated to be from Gen. Andrew Jackson, and read to us a part thereof. The part read, recommended to you, as a measure of policy, *to form your administration by the appointment of distinguished individuals from both the great political parties of the country*, without mentioning the names of individuals." Mr. Hay says, "the main question is, whether Gen. Jackson did or did not write a letter to the President of the United States, advising him to form his administration *of two distinguished republicans and two distinguished federalists.*" "Mr. Lowrie (he adds) avers that Gen. Jackson did write such a letter, and that Mr. Monroe did read such a letter to him and Mr. Findlay. I deny the truth of these assertions. I say, Gen. Jackson did not write such a letter; I say, Mr. Monroe did not read such a letter to Mr. Lowrie and Mr. Findlay, or to any body else."

The difference between my letter and the expressions attributed to me, will be perceived. Why does Mr. Hay extract the terms used by the newspapers, with so much care and precision and substitute them for mine? It has, indeed, been rumored, that the disagreement between the expressions used in Mr. Kremer's letter, and those of General Jackson's, (though the contents are in substance the same) will be the ground on which the charge of falsehood is to be sustained. But the high responsibility of the source from which it must come, precludes the possibility of a resort to so wretched a subterfuge. The question in controversy is simple, and can neither be disguised or avoided. It is whether Mr. Monroe did or did not read to Mr. Findlay and myself a letter from Gen. Jackson, in which was recommended to him the policy of forming his administration from the two great political parties of the country; not in what precise words the advice was given.

In further support of the allegation that Mr. Monroe possessed such a letter, I now lay before the public the declaration of Jonathan Roberts, Esq. late Senator from Pennsylvania. Of Mr. Roberts's character it is unnecessary to speak. His integrity is unimpeached and unimpeachable. His account of the letter is distinct. It merits and cannot fail to receive implicit credit. If, in the judgment of honorable men, there is yet doubt resting upon the subject let it be removed. Let the public mind be relieved. The means are ample. Let the letter of Gen. Jackson, or so much thereof as relates to the subject be published. If that is objected to, let the President give his consent to the publication of so much of his answer, as is in reply to it. If this is declined, let the letter be shown to gentlemen of character and impartiality, and let them say whether its import has been misrepresented. No valid objection can now be made to the adoption of some one of the courses suggested. Had this controversy arisen without the agency of the President, his refusal to disclose the contents of the letter would have been imposed upon him by his situation; but the importance of the required disclosure, as far as it concerns me, has arisen from a communication which Mr. Kremer alleges to have been made to him by the President, and which he published. Had Mr. Kremer, when he applied to Mr. Monroe for information, with a view to publication and impeachment, been treated as I have been, the case would have been different. But I respectfully contend that, after the voluntary and unreserved communication said to have been made to Mr. Kremer, and after the contemplated use had been made of it, my application to the President was founded in right, and could not, as it appears to me, be refused with justice. But it is said that to have complied with my request, would have been "to commit an act of baseness by the publication of a confidential letter from a friend." If there ever was a reason for considering the letter in question as of too confidential a character to permit its contents to be promulgated in a suitable manner, it was then too late to take that ground. What are the facts that have a bearing on this point? The letter was read without reserve to Mr. Roberts, on two occasions, once alone, and once in the presence of a third person. It was read to Gen. Lacock, then a Senator from Pennsylvania, who, so far from considering it confidential, spoke of it without reserve, in reference to the principles on which Mr. Monroe had formed his administration. To a late Senator from Connecticut, the Hon. M. Boardman, in the presence of two members of the House of Representatives, now in Congress, the President stated, in substance, that Gen. Jackson had advised him to this course. In an interview with the Hon. William A. Palmer, a Senator of the United States, the President examined his papers for a letter from Gen. Jackson, in which he said the same course was recommended. Not finding the letter at first, and Mr. Palmer being unwilling to delay, the President observed that he would show him the letter at any time. That it was in part read to Mr. Findlay and myself, is not even denied by Mr. Hay; and, although he strenuously contends that it was not "*such a letter*," he does not pretend there was any thing confidential in the transaction. That it was not so considered at the time by my colleague and myself, is proved by the accompanying letters of two members of the Senate. At that time surely we could not have been suspected of a disposition to injure Gen. Jackson politically or otherwise. As late as the present winter, Mr. Kremer says that the President, on his application, at once said that the charge was false—that he had never received any such letter, and that General *Jackson* had never recommended to him but one person for any office.—After all this, and after the character of a third person, and a member of the government is brought in question in consequence of these very acts, it is with deference submitted, whether it is allowable for the President to set up the confidential character of the letter, as a reason for refusing a disclosure of its contents.

The only remaining part of Mr. Hay's publication [illegible] He had discharged his duty as he thought right, and I mine. We were alike independent of each other, and both responsible to our constituents. It is not pretended that I have had the least agency in the recent publication of the fact to which circumstances, then surely not anticipated, have since as it is supposed, given importance. I submitted in silence to the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the day, and it was not until my veracity was impeached on the alleged authority of the President himself, that I was induced to take measures for the protection of my character. Could I have used less, [illegible] by a private letter to the President, I respectfully solicited him to do me justice. It was supposed, that under the influence of excited feelings, I had been wanting in respect for his situation. Anxious to avoid an imputation I was not conscious of deserving, I waived all discussion as to the fact, and did every thing in my power, which I supposed a just and generous mind could ask to remove the impression. If any thing could be wanting to prove my unwillingness to go one step further than is indispensable to the defence of my character, or to fail in the respect, which every good citizen owes to the chief Magistrate of the country, I trust it will be found in the fact that my [illegible] has not been overcome by the virulent and malignant attack, which has been made upon me by a member of the President's family, nearly allied to him by the ties of affinity. It is therefore rank injustice to impute to me a wish to degrade the President. I am not responsible for the statement of Mr. Kremer. If it shall be found to conflict with the letter of Gen. Jackson, the fault, if fault there be, does not lie at my door. This controversy is not of my seeking. My only objects are, truth and justice, and to these, every man, in this free and happy country, is equally entitled in whatever station in society his good or bad fortune may have placed him.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

WALTER LOWRIE.

May 3d, 1824.

P. S. The name of my colleague, Mr. Findlay, is mentioned in two of the letters herewith published. His recollection is not now so distinct as mine, and some remarks have been made at his expense, in reference to this circumstance. It is due to him to say, that I have known him too long to believe him capable of stating any thing on this subject which he does not believe to be correct. It is due to my situation, however to show what his recollection was at the time the transaction took place.

W. L.

April 25, 1824.

DEAR SIR: In yours of the 11th, you desire to be informed of what I recollect of a letter addressed by Gen. Jackson to the President, received between the time of his election and installation in office. I was at that time, frequently in his company, often calling on him as a friend, and received by him as such. I was penetrated with a grateful sense of his public services, and a partiality for his personal character. Our intercourse had ripened into a warm and disinterested friendship, cherished with equal satisfaction by both of us. In one of these interviews he spoke of a letter he had received from General Jackson then lying on his table, which he took up and read. The letter was of considerable length, carefully and elaborately written, giving the General's views as to the policy of his administration. Among these views was the proposition to divide the principal cabinet appointments between the two great parties into which the citizens are divided. Against this policy, I, without further solicitation, earnestly expostulated, both on account of the public weal and public service.—The President's situation seemed to be an embarrassed one, and the consideration of an answer was agitated. The President seemed disposed to reply, but intimated nothing of the nature of that reply. My own impressions were that a reply at all was not imperiously called for. I think I heard the President read this letter again in the presence of a third person.

He appeared to read the whole letter. He did not intimate it as private and confidential from Gen Jackson. I understood the letter to be communicated to me in the confidence of friendship, though it was left entirely to my discretion, as not a word dropped in regard to it. It would seem that, if the same letter was several years afterwards communicated to you and Mr. Findlay as a reason for an official act, and that the General, both to you and to the public, has said he has written nothing but what the public might freely know, it is no longer necessary to friendship or to duty to forbear communicating it for your disposal. I cannot be mistaken as to the existence of such a letter. Let the letter be given to the public, and its contents will be known.—General Jackson is now put forward to fill the presidential office, and it is due to him and to the nation that his sentiments in relation to the policy of the government, especially when voluntarily urged upon the president elect, with all the sober force of his mind and weight of character from success in a high and arduous military trust, should be known. However I may have found it my duty to dissent from some part of Mr. Monroe's administration, my feelings towards him personally remain unaltered; nor have I forgotten in the least his merit of service and the many evidences of kindness and confidence I have received from him. I cannot for a moment doubt, that, if the letter of General Jackson be in his possession, the fact will not be withheld from the public. Be this as it may, the circumstances I have related took place in regard to a letter I understood to be received from him. With the truest respect, I am, &c.

JONATHAN ROBERTS.

HON. WALTER LOWRIE.

Senate Chamber, Feb. 4, 1824.

Dear Sir: In answer to your letter of yesterday, I beg leave to state the following facts. The appointment of a Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania was frequently the subject of conversation in our mess during part of the winter of 1821, '22.

Governor Findlay and yourself both informed me of your visit to the President of the United States, to converse with him on the subject: principally with a view to inform him, that you considered it to be your duty to oppose the nomination.

Both you and Governor Findlay stated to me, that during your interview with the President, he read to you both, a letter from General Jackson, recommending to him, in the formation of his cabinet, to take distinguished individuals from both political parties as a measure of policy.

I am, with great esteem, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. B. THOMAS.

The Hon. Walter Lowrie.

Washington, Feb. 4th, 1824.

Hon. Walter Lowrie.

SIR: In reply to your note of yesterday, the following statement is submitted:

During our residence at Mr. Frost's in the winter of 1821, '22, Governor Findlay and yourself frequently conversed in my presence on the subject of a Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In the course of remarks to which this subject gave rise, Governor Findlay and you both stated, that when you called upon the President [illegible] the President read to you both a letter from General Jackson, recommending to him, in the formation of his cabinet, to take distinguished individuals both from the republican and federal parties.

Yours, respectfully, R. RUGGLES.

GENERAL JACKSON'S LETTER.

From the National Intelligencer, May 7.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton,—I have addressed to General JACKSON a letter on the subject of Mr. LOWRIE'S Communication which appeared in your paper of the 5th instant. The General has returned me an answer, and I have obtained from him permission to publish it. With a view, therefore, to bring the matter fully before the public, I send you my Letter, and the General's Answer, with a request that you will insert them in the Intelligencer.

Respectfully yours, &c.

G. KREMER.

May 6, 1824.

Washington, May 5th, 1824.

Dear General,—Mr. Lowrie has again made his appearance in the Intelligencer, and endeavors to prove his charge in relation to the letter, said to have been written by you, to the President, and read by the President to him. The President, on a former occasion, informed me he had never read such a letter to mr. Lowrie; and mr. Findlay, who is said to have been, at the time, present, has stated to me, that no such letter was ever read to him. Having communicated to the editor of the Democratic Press the information I had received, I was led to believe that we would hear no more of this letter. Subsequent events, however, show that I was mistaken. Mr. Lowrie, in his publications, says, speaking of the letter, "Why does mr. Hay adopt the expression used in the newspapers, rather than in my letter, viz. two federalists and two democrats?" By this, he evidently intended to convey the opinion, that he, mr. Lowrie, had not made use of this expression. This, in fact, was the charge made—this was the question put by me to the President, and to this question was his answer given, and which mr. Lowrie did tell me, on more than one occasion, that he would prove. Although I am perfectly clear, in my opinion, that neither folly nor wickedness can be a sufficient reason to ransack bureaus, and drag forth the private correspondence of any man, yet, inasmuch as I have been frequently called upon, by my constituents, for information in relation to this letter, and feeling confident that no motive can exist with you for withholding the contents of any letter you ever wrote, I therefore respectfully ask you, in order that the public may be correctly informed, to communicate to me whether you ever did write such a letter or not.

Accept the assurance of my high consideration and regard. Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

G. KREMER.

GEN. ANDREW JACKSON,
City of Washington.

Dear Sir,—I have received your letter of yesterday; and, with much cheerfulness and candor, shall reply to your inquiry.

It has been repeatedly pressed before the public, that I had written a letter to mr. Monroe, recommending him to select for his cabinet, "two distinguished republicans and two distinguished federalists" and that to mr. Lowrie and mr. Findlay, Senators from the state of Pennsylvania, the letter had been read. I have not been able to persuade myself, that the fact was so, inasmuch as our correspondence was private and confidential—because mr. Findlay, who was present, has no recollection of it—because no such letter was ever written by me—and, because the President denies that he read any such letter, or, indeed, any letter at all. I regret that mr. Lowrie, in presenting this matter, should not recollect one material circumstance. When first it was spoken of, he stated to me, and to others, that a letter purporting, and declared, to be mine, had been read to himself and mr. Findlay, by the President, which advised that his Cabinet should be formed of "two distinguished republicans, and two distinguished federalists." My reply to him was, that no such letter had ever been written by me; that so far as I could recollect, only one person, Col. Drayton, of South-Carolina, had been recommended to him; that I had suggested to the President the propriety of appointing him Secretary of War, for the reason that he was a man of high and honorable feelings, honest, virtuous, and of energetic character. Personally, I knew not Col. Drayton; but, from information of his general character, felt satisfied he could do more to correct the feuds which unhappily prevailed in the army, than any other man of whom I had any knowledge. The contents of my letter, as read to him by the President, that two distinguished federalists, and two distinguished republicans, should be selected, was not only stated by mr. Lowrie to me, but to yourself, and to mr. Eaton, of the Senate, and to others.

He has changed, however, his ground, and now says, it was a recommendation to the President, to form his Cabinet from the two grand leading parties of the country. Both statements are alike unfounded; no such letter was ever written by me; on the contrary, my advice to the President was, that, in the selection of his Cabinet, he should act upon principles like these: consider himself the head of the nation, not of a party; that he should have around him the best talents the country could afford, without regard to sectional divisions; and should, in his selection, seek after men of probity, virtue, capacity, and firmness; and, in this way, he would go far to eradicate those feelings, which, on former occasions, threw so many obstacles in the way of Government, and be enabled, perhaps, to unite a people heretofore politically divided. I gave it as my opinion, that the best evidence of devotion to the government, its constitution, and laws, which any could afford, was, when these were assailed, to venture forth in their defence, and maintain them amidst privations, and at the sacrifice of domestic quiet. That names were mere bubbles; and he who would, as Col. Drayton had done, abandon his fire-side and the comforts of home, and continue in the defence and protection of his country, through the war, merited the confidence of the government, let him bear what name of party he might: such a man I did recommend to mr. Monroe; he was one I had never seen; yet one whose conduct, character, and good qualities, entitled him to any and every confidence. As well might the conclusion be adduced, that I had recommended a selection exclusively from one or the other of the parties, as that the cabinet, from a motive of policy, should be kept equally poised, by appointing two of each, for my advice was, to select men of probity, virtue, and talents, without regard to party.

The voice of Washington, in his farewell address to the nation, was, that party animosity was not to be encouraged, because "it was calculated to distract the public councils, and enfeeble the public administration;" and, with his, the voice of every patriot will accord. Virtue being the main pillar of Republican Government, unless virtuous men shall be drawn into the administration, the fabric must tremble.—Designing and corrupt men may cover their intrigues under a pretended love for virtue and patriotism; but a truly pure man will be without disguise, verifying, as he passes along, the old adage, that the tree is known by its fruit.

My letters have, by the President, and with my consent, been placed in the hands of a mutual friend, Mr. Eaton, with permission to publish them whenever he pleases to do so. I care not when it is done, for I am without concealment of any kind. My opinions and sentiments, such as they have been written, or expressed at any time, each and every one are at all times welcome to. In public or private letters, I but breathe the sentiments I feel, and which my judgment sanctions; and no disposition will ever be entertained by me, either to disguise or to suppress them.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient serv't.

ANDREW JACKSON.

GEORGE KREMER, Esq.

Doctor Mason has resigned his situation as President of Dickinson College.

Carlisle Herald.

MR. EDWARDS AND MR. CRAWFORD.

Extract of a letter from Washington, May 1.

"The documents and memorial [illegible] by Governor Edwards have been printed, and it is said [illegible] of them. The subject [illegible] so much interest to be disposed of [illegible] [illegible] they find them, whether they may deem it proper or not to add any opinion of their own as to the motives of the persons involved.

The circumstances which have led to this transaction are as follows: In the session of 1821-22, the house of Representatives passed a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for certain information respecting the western banks. When his answer was received, it appeared that some important papers relating to the banks were not communicated; whereupon another resolution was adopted, calling upon the Secretary more specifically. The answer to this second resolution was still deemed unsatisfactory, as not containing all the information called for; and a third resolution was adopted in May, 1822, in the most general and comprehensive terms which could be devised; and in order to give the Secretary full time, he was only required to make his answer as soon as practicable in the next session. Mr. Crawford promised compliance, but no further answer was given until the late famous report which has called forth the defence of Governor Edwards, which was nearly two years after the last call upon the Secretary. The documents lately communicated are ordered to be printed, and will comprise, it is said, about 1000 pages. It is rumored here that the treasury clerk, who has lately figured in buying up a newspaper in Connecticut, took the originals of these letters with him to Connecticut last summer, for what purpose no one knows.

The remarks of Mr. Crawford upon Governor Edwards's testimony, before the committee of the last session, who were inquiring into the suppression of parts of the documents above referred to, were considered by Mr. Edwards as impeaching his veracity, and hence his memorial.

The objects of the memorial appear to be to corroborate his statement by other facts, and to weaken the force of Mr. Crawford's testimony as to the non-existence of the letter in question, by referring to numerous cases wherein the secretary has failed to communicate documents called for, either by reason of forgetfulness, neglect, or their not being "deemed proper to be placed on the files." He undertakes to prove the existence of many documents which the house have called for, and which have not been sent.

Among other cases, the celebrated negro smuggling business, at Amelia Island, and thro the Creek Agency, by the aid of Mr. Crawford's particular friend Governor Mitchell, the Creek agent, has been brought into view. The history of that case is briefly this: A large number of African negroes were found in the possession of Mitchell at the agency. They were seized by order of Mr. M'Intosh, collector of Darien, in Georgia, who communicated the facts to Mr. Crawford, showing strong grounds of belief that the agent was interested in the traffic. Some time after, in December 31, 1819, the house of representatives called upon the Secretary by resolution for copies of all communications received since 1819, and such other information as might be in his possession, on the subject of the illicit traffic in negroes. Mr. Crawford, in answering this resolution, it is said, withheld every thing which could in the least implicate his friend Mitchell. The letters thus alleged to have been withheld are two from Governor Mitchell himself, of the 28th of December, 1817, and of the 19th of February, 1819; also, a letter from the collector of Darien to Mr. Secretary Crawford, dated the 9th of March, 1818, with an enclosure of the proceedings of the officers who seized the negroes at the agency. The conduct of the Creek agent was afterwards investigated by the attorney general at the request of the President, and he was pronounced guilty of a wanton breach of the laws against importing Africans, and for mercenary purposes.

The questions arising in this case are not difficult to be decided, and the facts do not depend upon any information to be derived from Governor Edwards. They must appear upon the face of the public documents and files of the treasury department, or from the testimony of the collector of Darien, or the attorney general, who adverts to both the above letters of Mitchell in his report. The questions are:

1. Did the house of representatives pass a resolution, calling upon the secretary of the treasury for the information?
2. Has Mr. Crawford communicated all the information in his possession on this subject? If he has not, was the information withheld embraced within the call?

These facts can no doubt be ascertained; and they will show whether Governor Edwards has made a false charge, on this point, against Mr. Crawford.

If it be true that an executive officer of the government has withheld, intentionally, documents of such importance, in defiance of the authority of congress, it constitutes a very serious offence. It should be observed, that nearly all the public legislation of the nation depends upon information received thro' the departments; and their communications ought therefore to be as true as a record; they involve the deepest interests of the nation, and whether the house of representatives regard their own character, or their duty to the people, they will now ascertain the facts, and, if found as charged, will fearlessly correct the procedure, let the guilt fall where it may."

Commercial Advertiser.

From the Meadville Messenger.

In reference to the influence of the Grand Canal, on the agricultural interest, bordering on its track, a writer in a late New York paper remarks:—

"It has had the effect to a very great extent, to cause the tide of emigration from New York to Ohio, Michigan, &c. From towns bordering on the canal, no less than one hundred inhabitants have emigrated within the last year, in consequence of which there has been an actual depreciation of real estate, instead of a rise as might have been anticipated.

"This fact admits of a very easy explanation. The canal opens a ready market for produce to the immense and fertile region bordering on the lakes, west and northwest of New York. It has had a tendency to equalize the prices of articles in all those states and territories. The transportation of wheat and other agricultural products from Ohio or Michigan, is but a trifle more, than from the western counties of this state, while the present price of land, equal in quality, is at least 30 per cent. less. Adventurers are therefore selling their farms in New York, and making purchases in new countries where lands are cheap. These causes will continue to operate for a time, and the tide of population will set west, until the influx, shall have equalized the prices of real estate in all those regions."

The weighty and obvious considerations presented in the foregoing extract, begin to be well understood by many of our eastern agriculturalists. Within the last 8 or 10 days, from 12 to 14 respectable and substantial German farmers, with their families, arrived at this place from that section of the state, and have located themselves. The price of transporting a barrel of flour from hence to the seaboard by the New York Canal; will not exceed $1 25 or at most $1 50. The price of good land varies at present from $3 to $10 per acre. With the advantage of a fresh, vigorous and fruitful soil, the fact must be obvious to the most superficial observer, that the agriculturalists of this region, may shortly enter into a successful and advantageous competition with those of the seaboard, whose lands have cost from $50 to $150 per acre.

***Murder of Mr. James Crawford.*—Capt. Wilson, of the schooner George Washington, of this port, arrived at Havanna on the 15th inst. from Alvarado, and brought the melancholy intelligence of the murder of Mr. James Crawford, of Philadelphia.—About five months since, Mr. Crawford and Mr. Andrews were despatched by the United States Bank to Mexico, for the purpose of effecting some important negotiations. On their return from the city of Mexico to Alvarado, as considerable danger was apprehended from an attack by robbers, on the supposition of their having a large amount in specie, (about $25,000, which was taken by the robbers) they were furnished with a strong escort of 25 men, well armed, under the direction of Capt. Murray, of the British Navy. On arriving at Puebla, they were deprived of their escort, by the public authority, and an inferior guard, of 12 worthless men, badly armed was substituted. A short distance from Puebla, most of this guard deserted them, and they were soon attacked by a set of banditti of twenty-five.—Mr. Crawford was shot through the lungs, four of the party wounded, and a courier, who had joined them at the moment with despatches for Capt. Murray, killed. Capt. Murray and Mr. Andrews appear to have escaped unhurt. The banditti made prisoners of the party, robbed them of every thing, and being joined by those of the guard who had deserted, deliberated whether to put them to death, but through the intercession of two or three who had some remains of humanity, they were, after some hours detention and cruel treatment, set free. Mr. Crawford expired in the arms of Mr. Andrews, three hours after receiving the fatal wound; whether any rites of interment could have taken place, under the unfortunate circumstances of his death, is unknown.**

U. S. Gazette.

FROM AFRICA.

Extracts from the journal of the brig Argus, arrived at Providence, prove that the abominable and disgraceful traffic in human flesh is still prosecuted with vigor on the African coast. When the Argus arrived at the Gallinas (on the coast) she found two *French* brigs and two schooners lying there, which had sent their cargoes on shore to purchase slaves. They stated that a French slaving schooner, while lying near Cape Mount, was blown up on the 23d November, and all her crew, about 30 in number, with ten native slave dealers and several Krowmen lost their lives. One Krowman only escaped, who stated that the captain, with the slave dealers, was in the hold with a lantern, and a candle in it, looking at the quality of the cargo. They had been looking at a barrel of powder, of which she had a great quantity, and left it open, and were examining the rum, when the Captain drew some in a glass, and the natives said it had water in it; the Captain put his finger in it, and then held it to the candle, to let them see that it would burn—it being too hot to his finger he shook it off and some of it dropped into the powder behind him, when the whole exploded.

On the 3d Dec. at Cape Mount, the Argus found a French brig and two schrs. after slaves. The Argus arrived at the Golden Coast on the 5th of Jan.

Sir Charles McCarty, with his English and black troops, had marched from Cape Coast to make war upon the Ashantees, a powerful nation in the interior of the Gold Coast. The King of Ashantee had prohibited any of his subjects from leaving the towns to take gold down to the coast, under penalty of death. They have blockaded all the Ashantee paths to the coast, which made trade dull—and threw all the English and other vessels on the windward to the leeward coasts, in consequence the markets were all glutted, and produce scarce and high.

FROM CAPE COAST CASTLE.

The Curacoa papers, received by the Douglas, announce the arrival at Barbadoes, of the brig Elizabeth, from Cape Coast Castle. The Elizabeth brought letters, which state that Sir Charles McCarthy, who had marched against the Ashantees into the interior of Africa with the natives of Cape Coast and merchants, to the number altogether of 5000, with an intent to proceed direct to Coomassie, the Ashantee capital, were met on the 21st January by a body of 10,000 of the former, and after a bloody engagement, from 1 P. M. till sunset, were entirely defeated; which account was brought by the fugitives who had returned to the Cape; and when the [illegible] left on the 4th February, neither Sir Charles nor any of the merchants had been heard of, and it was supposed they were either all massacred or taken prisoners; at the same time another force, under Captain Laing, was mustering to attack the Ashantees. Sir Charles was formerly Major of the New Brunswick Fencibles, and an officer of great merit.

Sir George Ralph Collier, K. C. B. a captain in the royal navy, put an end to his life on the 24th of March, by blowing his brains out with a pistol, which he seized in a moment of frenzy, in consequence of some severe strictures passed upon his official conduct, in "James' Naval History." He was a son of admiral Collier, and had for some time been laboring under fits of mental irritation. [The Strictures in James' History, alluded to, is the account which is there given of the escape of the American frigate Constitution, and the prizes the Cyane and Levant, from the British squadron commanded by Captain Collier, when the former were surprized at anchor at Porto Praya, Island of St. Jago, during the late war. The attack censures capt. C. severely, but it is an infamous libel upon the American officers.]

The Savannah Republican mentions, that the act of the British Parliament, requiring "*the master and three-fourths of the crew of foreign vessels to be of the nation respectively to which the vessels belong*," has been enforced upon the ship Wilhelmina, of Alexandria, and that she had been refused an entry.

The National Intelligencer informs us, that the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, respecting the slave trade, (mentioned in Mr. Canning's speech) was actually signed at London, on the 13th ultimo, between Mr. Rush, on the part of the United States, and Mr. Stratford Canning and Mr. Huskisson, Commissioners for that purpose, on the part of the British government. The Treaty has arrived at Washington, and it is probable will be laid before the Senate, for its decision thereon, during the present session of Congress.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

[The treaty has been laid before the Senate.]

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1824.

COMMUNICATION.

DUNNING R. M'NAIR is a candidate for *Brigadier-General* of the 1st Brigade, 15th Division, Penna. Militia.

Many Voters.

COMMUNICATED.

Lieutenant Colonel **WILLIAM ROBINSON** will be supported for *Brigadier General*, at the ensuing election.

COMMUNICATED.

Mr. Maclean,—Permit me through the medium of the Gazette, to state that Colonel JOHN ROSS, of St. Clair Township, is before the public as a candidate for the office of Brigadier-General of the 1st brigade, 15th division, Pennsylvania Militia. I regret that a report should have been circulated of his having declined, as he has not expressed a desire of the kind. Therefore, as a gentleman of the first respectability, and some military acquirements, I hope his merits will be duly appreciated, without respect to the *sting of* PARTY.

Yours respectfully, C. B.

CHARLES H. ISRAELL, Esq. of Mifflin township, is a candidate for General of the first Brigade, 15th Div. p. m. in room of General Lewis, dec'd.

MR. LOWRIE'S LETTER.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN:—The reasons which induced me to reply to the communication under the signature of P. decide me to notice that of Mr. Hay. Although he intimates that the President was not apprized of his communication, no intelligent man can read it without believing that the statements it contains have been made on his authority; and such, doubtless, was the impression Mr. Hay intended to make. The scurrility and intemperance of his publication, do not require notice, nor shall they provoke me to animadversion. The situation in which I am placed, if other considerations did not, forbid that I should suffer myself to be drawn into personal altercations with those who, for the gratification of their pride, or the advancement of their interests, choose to enlist on the side of power and patronage.

Mr. Hay admits that it was not his intention, in his first communication, to meet the main question.— "The position of the case (he says) required no such movement." To do so is now his professed object, and the manner it is accomplished, merits observation. In my published letter to the President, I say, "You then took from your bundle a letter, which you stated to be from Gen. Andrew Jackson, and read to us a part thereof. The part read, *recommended to you*, as a measure of policy, *to form your administration* by the appointment of *distinguished individuals from both the great political parties of the country*, without mentioning the names of individuals." Mr. Hay says, "the main question is, whether Gen. Jackson did or did not write a letter to the President of the United States, advising him to form his administration *of two distinguished republicans and two distinguished federalists.*" "Mr. Lowrie (he adds) avers that Gen. Jackson did write such a letter, and that Mr. Monroe did read such a letter to him and Mr. Findlay. I deny the truth of these assertions. I say, Gen. Jackson did not write such a letter: I say, Mr. Monroe did not read such a letter to Mr. Lowrie and Mr. Findlay, or to any body else."

The difference between my letter and the expressions attributed to me, will be perceived. Why does Mr. Hay extract the terms used by the newspapers, with so much care and precision and substitute them for mine? It has, indeed, been rumored, that the disagreement between the expressions used in Mr. Kremer's letter, and those of General Jackson's, (though the contents are in substance the same) will be the ground on which the charge of falsehood is to be sustained. But the high respectability of the source from which it must come, precludes the possibility of a resort to so wretched a subterfuge. The point in controversy is simple, and can neither be obscured or avoided. It is whether Mr. Monroe did or did not read to Mr. Findlay and myself a letter from Gen. Jackson, in which was recommended to him the policy of forming his administration from the two great political parties of the country; not in what precise words the advice was given.

In further support of the allegation that Mr. Monroe possessed such a letter, I now lay before the public the declaration of Jonathan Roberts, Esq. late Senator from Pennsylvania. Of Mr. Roberts's character it is unnecessary to speak. His integrity is unimpeached and unimpeachable. His account of the letter is distinct. It merits and cannot fail to receive implicit credit. If, in the judgment of honorable men, there is yet doubt resting upon the subject let it be removed. Let the public mind be relieved. The means are ample. Let the letter of Gen. Jackson, or so much thereof as relates to the subject be published. If that is objected to, let the President give his consent to the publication of so much of his answer, as is in reply to it. If this is declined, let the letter be shown to gentlemen of character and impartiality, and let them say whether its import has been misrepresented. No valid objection can now be made to the adoption of some one of the courses suggested. Had this controversy arisen without the agency of the President, his refusal to disclose the contents of the letter would have been imposed upon him by his situation; but the importance of the required disclosure, as far as it concerns me, has arisen from a communication which Mr. Kremer alleges to have been made to him by the President, and which he published. Had Mr. Kremer, when he applied to Mr. Monroe for information, with a view to publication and impeachment, been treated as I have been, the case would have been different. But I respectfully contend that, after the voluntary and unreserved communication said to have been made to Mr. Kremer, and after the contemplated use had been made of it, my application to the President was founded in right, and could not, as it appears to me, be refused with justice. But it is said that to have complied with my request, would have been "to commit an act of baseness by the publication of a confidential letter from a friend." If there ever was a reason for considering the letter in question as of too confidential a character to permit its contents to be promulgated in a suitable manner, it was then too late to take that ground. What are the facts that have a bearing on this point? The letter was read without reserve to Mr. Roberts, on two occasions, once alone, and once in the presence of a third person. It was read to Gen. Lacock, then a Senator from Pennsylvania, who, so far from considering it confidential, spoke of it without reserve, in reference to the principles on which Mr. Monroe had formed his administration. To a late Senator from Connecticut, the Hon. M. Boardman, in the presence of two members of the House of Representatives, now in Congress, the President stated, in substance, that Gen. Jackson had advised him to this course. In an interview with the Hon. William A. Palmer, a Senator of the United States, the President examined his papers for a letter from Gen. Jackson, in which he said the same course was recommended. Not finding the letter at first, and Mr. Palmer being unwilling to delay, the President observed that he would show him the letter at any time. That it was in part read to Mr. Findlay and myself, is not even denied by Mr. Hay; and, although he strenuously contends that it was not "*such a letter*," he does not pretend there was any thing confidential in the transaction. That it was not so considered at the time by my colleague and myself, is proved by the accompanying letters of two members of the Senate. At that time surely we could not have been suspected of a disposition to injure Gen. Jackson politically or otherwise. As late as the present winter, Mr. Kremer says that the President, on his application, at once said that the charge was false—that he had never received any such letter, and that General Jackson had never recommended to him but one person for any office.— After all this, and after the character of a third person, and a member of the government is brought in question in consequence of those very acts, it is with deference submitted, whether it is allowable for the President to set up the confidential character of the letter, as a reason for refusing a disclosure of its contents.

The only remaining part of Mr. Hay's publication which I will notice is the ungenerous insinuation, that my object in requesting a publication of Gen. Jackson's letter, is to cause the President 'to degrade himself by an acknowledgment that his declaration to Mr. Kremer was not true.' Nothing could be more unjust than to attribute want of respect for the President. The statement I made in regard to General Jackson's letter, was made at a time and under circumstances, which preclude the possibility of my having been actuated by unfriendly feelings towards him; and the manner and occasion show that none were intended against the President. He had discharged his duty as he thought right, and I mine. We were alike independent of each other, and both responsible to our constituents. It is not pretended that I have had the least agency in the recent publication of the fact to which circumstances, then surely not anticipated, have since as it is supposed, given importance. I submitted in silence to the vilest imputations of the presses of the day, and it was not until my veracity was impeached on the alleged authority of the President himself, that I was induced to take measures for the protection of my character. Could I have done less, or could I have adopted a less exceptionable mode? In a private letter to the President, I respectfully solicited him to do me justice. It was suggested, that under the influence of excited feelings, I had been wanting in respect for his situation. Anxious to avoid an imputation I was not conscious of deserving, I waived all discussion as to the fact, and did every thing in my power, which I supposed a just and generous mind could ask to remove the imputation. If any thing could be wanting to prove my unwillingness to go one step farther than is indispensable to the defence of my character, or to fail in the respect, which every good citizen owes to the chief Magistrate of the country, I trust it will be found in the fact that unwillingness has not been overcome by the virulent and malignant attack, which has been made upon me by a member of the President's family, nearly allied to him by the ties of affinity. It is therefore rank injustice to impute to me a wish to degrade the President. I am not responsible for the statement of Mr. Kremer. If it shall be found to conflict with the letter of Gen. Jackson, the fault, if fault there be, does not lie at my door. This controversy is not of my seeking. My only objects are, truth and justice; and to these, every man, in this free and happy country, is equally entitled in whatever station in society his good or bad fortune may have placed him. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

WALTER LOWRIE.

May 3d, 1824.

P. S. The name of my colleague, Mr. Findlay, is mentioned in two of the letters herewith published. His recollection is not now so distinct as mine, and some remarks have been made at his expense, in reference to this circumstance. It is due to him to say, that I have known him too long to believe him capable of stating any thing on this subject which he does not believe to be correct. It is due to my situation, however to show what his recollection was at the time the transaction took place. W. L.

April 25, 1824.

DEAR SIR: In yours of the 11th, you desire to be informed of what I recollect of a letter addressed by Gen. Jackson to the President, received between the time of his election and installation in office. I was at that time, frequently in his company, often calling on him as a friend, and received by him as such. I was penetrated with a grateful sense of his public services, and a partiality for his personal character. Our intercourse had ripened into a warm and disinterested friendship, cherished with equal satisfaction by both of us. In one of these interviews he spoke of a letter he had received from General Jackson then lying on his table, which he took up and read. The letter was of considerable length, carefully and elaborately written, giving the General's views as to the policy of his administration. Among these views was the proposition to divide the principal cabinet appointments between the two great parties into which the citizens are divided. Against this policy, I, without further solicitation, earnestly expostulated, both on account of the public weal and public service.—The President's situation seemed to be an embarrassed one, and the consideration of an answer was agitated. The President seemed disposed to reply, but intimated nothing of the nature of that reply. My own impressions were that a reply at all was not imperiously called for. I think I heard the President read this letter again in the presence of a third person.

He appeared to read the whole letter. He did not intimate it as private and confidential from Gen Jackson. I understood the letter to be communicated to me in the confidence of friendship, though it was left entirely to my discretion, as not a word dropped in regard to it. It would seem that, if the same letter was several years afterwards communicated to you and Mr. Findlay as a reason for an official act, and that the General, both to you and to the public, has said he has written nothing but what the public might freely know, it is no longer necessary to friendship or to duty to forbear communicating it for your disposal. I cannot be mistaken as to the existence of such a letter. Let the letter be given to the public, and its contents will be known.—General Jackson is now put forward to fill the presidential office, and it is due to him and to the nation that his sentiments in relation to the policy of the government, especially when voluntarily urged upon the president elect, with all the sober force of his mind and weight of character from success in a high and arduous military trust, should be known. However I may have found it my duty to dissent from some part of Mr. Monroe's administration, my feelings towards him personally remain unaltered; nor have I forgotten in the least his merit of service and the many evidences of kindness and confidence I have received from him. I cannot for a moment doubt, that, if the letter of General Jackson be in his possession, the fact will not be withheld from the public. Be this as it may, the circumstances I have related took place in regard to a letter I understood to be received from him. With the truest respect, I am, &c.

JONATHAN ROBERTS.

Hon. WALTER LOWRIE.

Senate Chamber, Feb. 4, 1824.

Dear Sir: In answer to your letter of yesterday, I beg leave to state the following facts. The appointment of a Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania was frequently the subject of conversation in our mess during part of the winter of 1821, '22.

Governor Findlay and yourself both informed me of your visit to the President of the United States, to converse with him on the subject: principally with a view to inform him, that you considered it to be your duty to oppose the nomination.

Both you and Governor Findlay stated to me, that during your interview with the President, he read to you both, a letter from General Jackson, recommending to him, in the formation of his cabinet, to take distinguished individuals from both political parties as a measure of policy.

I am, with great esteem, Sir, your obedient servant, J. B. THOMAS.

The Hon. Walter Lowrie.

Washington, Feb. 4th, 1824.

Hon. Walter Lowrie.

SIR: In reply to your note of yesterday, the following statement is submitted:

During our residence at Mr. Frost's in the winter of 1821, '22, Governor Findlay and yourself frequently conversed in my presence on the subject of a Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania. In the course of remarks to which this subject gave rise, Governor Findlay and you both stated, that when you called upon the President to converse with him on the subject of that appointment, the President read to you both a letter from General Jackson, recommending to him, in the formation of his administration, to select distinguished citizens, both from the republican and federal parties.

Yours, respectfully, B. RUGGLES.

GENERAL JACKSON'S LETTER.

From the National Intelligencer, May 7.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton,—I have addressed to General JACKSON a letter on the subject of Mr. LOWRIE's Communication which appeared in your paper of the 5th instant. The General has returned me an answer, and I have obtained from him permission to publish it. With a view, therefore, to bring the matter fully before the public, I send you my Letter, and the General's Answer, with a request that you will insert them in the Intelligencer.

Respectfully yours, &c.

G. KREMER.

May 6, 1824.

Washington, May 5th, 1824.

Dear General,—Mr. Lowrie has again made his appearance in the Intelligencer, and endeavors to prove his charge in relation to the letter, said to have been written by you, to the President, and read by the President to him. The President, on a former occasion, informed me he had never read such a letter to mr. Lowrie; and mr. Findlay, who is said to have been, at the time, present, has stated to me, that no such letter was ever read to him. Having communicated to the editor of the Democratic Press the information I had received, I was led to believe that we would hear no more of this letter. Subsequent events, however, shew that I was mistaken. Mr. Lowrie, in his publications, says, speaking of the letter, "Why does mr. Hay adopt the expression used in the newspapers, rather than in my letter, viz. two federalists and two democrats?" By this, he evidently intended to convey the opinion, that he, mr. Lowrie, had not made use of this expression. This, in fact, was the charge made—this was the question put by me to the President, and to this question was his answer given, and which mr. Lowrie did tell me, on more than one occasion, that he would prove. Although I am perfectly clear, in my opinion, that neither folly nor wickedness can be a sufficient reason to ransack bureaus, and drag forth the private correspondence of any man, yet, inasmuch as I have been frequently called upon, by my constituents, for information in relation to this letter, and feeling confident that no motive can exist with you for withholding the contents of any letter you ever wrote, I therefore respectfully ask you, in order that the public may be correctfully informed, to communicate to me whether you ever did write such a letter or not.

Accept the assurance of my high consideration and regard. Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

G. KREMER.

Gen. ANDREW JACKSON,
City of Washington.

Dear Sir,—I have received your letter of yesterday; and, with much cheerfulness and candor, shall reply to your inquiry.

It has been repeatedly pressed before the public, that I had written a letter to mr. Monroe, recommending him to select for his cabinet, "two distinguished republicans and two distinguished federalists;" and that to mr. Lowrie and mr. Findlay, Senators from the state of Pennsylvania, the letter had been read. I have not been able to persuade myself, that the fact was so, inasmuch as our correspondence was private and confidential—because mr. Findlay, who was present, has no recollection of it—because no such letter was ever written by me—and, because the President denies that he read any such letter, or, indeed, any letter at all. I regret that mr. Lowrie, in presenting this matter, should not recollect one material circumstance. When first it was spoken of, he stated to me, and to others, that a letter purporting, and declared, to be mine, had been read to himself and mr. Findlay, by the President, which advised that his Cabinet should be formed of "two distinguished republicans, and two distinguished federalists." My reply to him was, that no such letter had ever been written by me; that so far as I could recollect, only one person, Col. Drayton, of South-Carolina, had been recommended to him; that I had suggested to the President the propriety of appointing him Secretary of War; for the reason that he was a man of high and honorable feelings, honest, virtuous, and of energetic character. Personally, I knew not Col. Drayton: but, from information of his general character, felt satisfied he could do more to correct the feuds which unhappily prevailed in the army, than any other man of whom I had any knowledge. The contents of my letter, as read to him by the President, that two distinguished federalists, and two distinguished republicans, should be selected, was not only stated by mr. Lowrie to me, but to yourself, and to mr. Eaton, of the Senate, and to others.

He has changed, however, his ground, and now says, it was a recommendation to the President, to form his Cabinet from the two gread leading parties of the country. Both statements are alike unfounded; no such letter was ever written by me; on the contrary, my advice to the President was, that, in the selection of his Cabinet, he should act upon principles like these: consider himself the head of the nation, not of a party; that he should have around him the best talents the country could afford, without regard to sectional divisions; and should, in his selection, seek after men of probity, virtue, capacity, and firmness; and, in this way, he would go far to eradicate those feelings, which, on former occasions, threw so many obstacles in the way of Government, and be enabled, perhaps, to unite a people heretofore politically divided. I gave it as my opinion, that the best evidence of devotion to the government, its constitution, and laws, which any could afford, was, when these were assailed, to venture forth in their defence, and maintain them amidst privations, and at the sacrifice of domestic quiet. That names were mere bubbles; and he who would, as Col. Drayton had done, abandon his fire-side and the comforts of home, and continue in the defence and protection of his country, through the war, merited the confidence of the government, let him bear what name of party he might: such a man I did recommend to mr. Monroe; he was one I had never seen; yet one whose conduct, character, and good qualities, entitled him to any and every confidence. As well might the conclusion be adduced, that I had recommended a selection exclusively from one or the other of the parties, as that the cabinet, from a motive of policy, should be kept equally poised, by appointing two of each, for my advice was, to select men of probity, virtue, and talents, without regard to party.

The voice of Washington, in his farewell address to the nation, was, that party animosity was not to be encouraged, because "it was calculated to distract the public councils, and enfeeble the public administration;" and, with his, the voice of every patriot will accord. Virtue being the main pillar of Republican Government, unless virtuous men shall be drawn into the administration, the fabric must tremble.— Designing and corrupt men may cover their intrigues under a pretended love for virtue and patriotism; but a truly pure man will be without disguise, verifying, as he passes along, the old adage, that the tree is known by its fruit.

My letters have, by the President, and with my consent, been placed in the hands of a mutual friend, Mr. Eaton, with permission to publish them whenever he pleases to do so. I care not when it is done, for I am without concealment of any kind. My opinions and sentiments, such as they have been written, or expressed at any time, each and every one are at all times welcome to. In public or private letters, I but breathe the sentiments I feel, and which my judgment sanctions; and no disposition will ever be entertained by me, either to disguise or to suppress them.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient serv't.

ANDREW JACKSON.

GEORGE KREMER, Esq.

Doctor Mason has resigned his situation as President of Dickinson College.

Carlisle Herald.

MR. EDWARDS AND MR. CRAWFORD.

Extract of a letter from Washington, May 1.

"The documents and memorial transmitted by Governor Edwards have been printed, and it is said that the committee of inquiry are engaged in an attentive examination of them. The subject excites too much interest to be disposed of as matters of this kind sometimes are; every eye is scrutinizing into it, and the committee will no doubt give the facts as they find them, whether they may deem it proper or not to add any opinion of their own as to the motives of the persons involved.

The circumstances which have led to this transaction are as follows: In the session of 1821-22, the house of Representatives passed a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for certain information respecting the western banks. When his answer was received, it appeared that some important papers relating to the banks were not communicated: whereupon another resolution was adopted, calling upon the Secretary more specifically. The answer to this second resolution was still deemed unsatisfactory, as not containing all the information called for; and a third resolution was adopted in May, 1822, in the most general and comprehensive terms which could be devised; and in order to give the Secretary full time, he was only required to make his answer as soon as practicable in the next session. Mr. Crawford promised compliance, but no further answer was given until the late famous report which has called forth the defence of Governor Edwards, which was nearly two years after the last call upon the Secretary. The documents lately communicated are ordered to be printed, and will comprise, it is said, about 1000 pages. It is rumored here that the treasury clerk, who has lately figured in buying up a newspaper in Connecticut, took the originals of these letters with him to Connecticut last summer, for what purpose no one knows.

The remarks of Mr. Crawford upon Governor Edwards's testimony, before the committee of the last session, who were inquiring into the suppression of parts of the documents above referred to, were considered by Mr. Edwards as impeaching his veracity, and hence his memorial.

The objects of the memorial appear to be to corroborate his statement by other facts, and to weaken the force of Mr. Crawford's testimony as to the non-existence of the letter in question, by referring to numerous cases wherein the secretary has failed to communicate documents called for, either by reason of forgetfulness, neglect, or their not being "deemed proper to be placed on the files." He undertakes to prove the existence of many documents which the house have called for, and which have not been sent.

Among other cases, the celebrated negro smuggling business, at Amelia Island, and then the Creek Agency, by the aid of Mr. Crawford's particular friend Governor Mitchell, the Creek agent, has been brought into view. The history of that case is briefly this A large number of African negroes were found in the possession of Mitchell at the agency. They were seized by order of Mr. M'Intosh, collector of Darien, in Georgia, who communicated the facts to Mr. Crawford, showing strong grounds of belief that the agent was interested in the traffic. Some time after, in December 31, 1819, the house of representatives called upon the Secretary by resolution for copies of all communications received since 1819, and such other information as might be in his possession, on the subject of the illicit traffic in negroes. Mr. Crawford, in answering this resolution, it is said, withheld every thing which could in the least implicate his friend Mitchell. The letters thus alleged to have been withheld are two from Governor Mitchell himself, of the 25th of December, 1817, and of the 19th of February, 1819; also, a letter from the collector of Darien to Mr. Secretary Crawford, dated the 9th of March, 1818, with an enclosure of the proceedings of the officers who seized the negroes at the agency. The conduct of the Creek agent was afterwards investigated by the attorney general at the request of the President, and he was pronounced guilty of a wanton breach of the laws against importing Africans, and for mercenary purposes.

The questions arising in this case are not difficult to be decided, and the facts do not depend upon any information to be derived from Governor Edwards. They must appear upon the face of the public documents and files of the treasury department, or from the testimony of the collector of Darien, or the attorney general, who adverts to both the above letters of Mitchell in his report. The questions are:

1. Did the house of representatives pass a resolution, calling upon the secretary of the treasury for the information?
2. Has Mr. Crawford communicated all the information in his possession on this subject? If he has not, was the information withheld embraced within the call?

These facts can no doubt be ascertained; and they will show whether Governor Edwards has made a false charge, on this point, against Mr. Crawford.

If it be true that an executive officer of the government has withheld, intentionally, documents of such importance, in defiance of the authority of congress, it constitutes a very serious offence. It should be observed, that nearly all the public legislation of the nation depends upon information received thro' the departments; and their communications ought therefore to be as true as a record; they involve the deepest interests of the nation, and whether the house of representatives regard their own character, or their duty to the people, they will now ascertain the facts, and, if found as charged, will fearlessly correct the procedure, let the guilt fall where it may."

Commercial Advertiser.

From the Meadville Messenger.

In reference to the influence of the Grand Canal, on the agricultural interest, bordering on its track, a writer in a late New York paper remarks:—

> "It has had the effect to a very great extent, to cause the tide of emigration from New York to Ohio, Michigan, &c. From towns bordering on the canal, no less than one hundred inhabitants have emigrated within the last year, in consequence of which there has been an actual depreciation of real estate, instead of a rise as might have been anticipated.
>
> "This fact admits of a very easy explanation. The canal opens a ready market for produce to the immense and fertile region bordering on the lakes, west and northwest of New York. It has had a tendency to equalize the prices of articles in all those states and territories. The transportation of wheat and other agricultural products from Ohio or Michigan, is but a trifle more, than from the western counties of this state, while the present price of land, equal in quality, is at least 50 per cent. less. Adventurers are therefore selling their farms in New York, and making purchases in new countries where lands are cheap. These causes will continue to operate for a time, and the tide of population will set west, until the influx, shall have equalized the prices of real estate in all those regions."

The weighty and obvious considerations presented in the foregoing extract, begin to be well understood by many of our eastern agriculturalists. Within the last 8 or 10 days, from 12 to 14 respectable and substantial German farmers, with their families, arrived at this place from that section of the state, and have located themselves. The price of transporting a barrel of flour from hence to the seaboard by the New York Canal, will not exceed $1 25 or at most $1 50. The price of good land varies at present from $3 to $10 per acre. With the advantage of a fresh, vigorous and fruitful soil, the fact must be obvious to the most superficial observer, that the agriculturalists of this region, may shortly enter into a successful and advantageous competition with those of the seaboard, whose lands have cost from $50 to $150 per acre.

Murder of Mr. James Crawford.—Capt. Wilson, of the schooner George Washington, of this port, arrived at Havanna on the 15th inst. from Alvarado, and brought the melancholy intelligence of the murder of Mr. James Crawford, of Philadelphia.— About five months since, Mr. Crawford and Mr. Andrews were despatched by the United States Bank to Mexico, for the purpose of effecting some important negotiations. On their return from the city of Mexico to Alvarado, as considerable danger was apprehended from an attack by robbers, on the supposition of their having a large amount in specie, (about $25,000, which was taken by the robbers) they were furnished with a strong escort of 25 men, well armed, under the direction of Capt. Murray, of the British Navy. On arriving at Puebla, they were deprived of their escort, by the public authority, and an inferior guard, of 12 worthless men, badly armed was substituted. A short distance from Puebla, most of this guard deserted them, and they were soon attacked by a set of banditti of twenty-five.—Mr. Crawford was shot through the lungs, four of the party wounded, and a courier, who had joined them at the moment with despatches for Capt. Murray, killed. Capt. Murray and Mr. Andrews appear to have escaped unhurt. The banditti made prisoners of the party, robbed them of every thing, and being joined by those of the guard who had deserted, deliberated whether to put them to death, but through the intercession of two or three who had some remains of humanity, they were, after some hours detention and cruel treatment, set free. Mr. Crawford expired in the arms of Mr. Andrews, three hours after receiving the fatal wound; whether any rites of interment could have taken place, under the unfortunate circumstances of his death, is unknown.

U. S. Gazette.

FROM AFRICA.

Extracts from the journal of the brig Argus, arrived at Providence, prove that the abominable and disgraceful traffic in human flesh is still prosecuted with vigor on the African coast. When the Argus arrived at the Gallinas (on the coast) she found two French brigs and two schooners lying there, which had sent their cargoes on shore to purchase slaves. They stated that a French slaving schooner, while lying near Cape Mount, was blown up on the 23d November, and all her crew, about 28 in number, with ten native slave dealers and several Krowmen lost their lives. One Krowman only escaped, who stated that the captain, with the slave dealers, was in the hold with a lantern, and a candle in it, looking at the quality of the cargo. They had been looking at a barrel of powder, of which she had a great quantity, and left it open, and were examining the rum, when the Captain drew some in a glass, and the natives said it had water in it; the Captain put his finger in it, and then held it to the candle, to let them see that it would burn—it being too hot to his finger he shook it off and some of it dropped into the powder behind him, when the whole exploded.

On the 3d Dec. at Cape Mount, the Argus found a French brig and two schrs. after slaves. The Argus arrived at the Golden Coast on the 5th of Jan.

Sir Charles McCarty, with his English and black troops, had marched from Cape Coast to make war upon the Ashantees, a powerful nation in the interior of the Gold Coast. The King of Ashantee had prohibited any of his subjects from leaving the towns to take gold down to the coast, under penalty of death. They have blockaded all the Ashantee paths to the coast, which made trade dull—and threw all the English and other vessels on the windward to the leeward coasts; in consequence the markets were all glutted, and produce scarce and high.

FROM CAPE COAST CASTLE.

The Curacoa papers, received by the Douglas, announce the arrival at Barbadoes, of the brig Elizabeth, from Cape Coast Castle. The Elizabeth brought letters, which state that Sir Charles McCarthy, who had marched against the Ashantees into the interior of Africa with the natives of Cape Coast and merchants, to the number altogether of 5000, with an intent to proceed direct to Coomassie, the Ashantee capital, were met on the 21st January by a body of 10,000 of the former, and after a bloody engagement, from 1 P. M. till sunset, were entirely defeated; which account was brought by the fugitives who had returned to the Cape; and when the brig left on the 4th February, neither Sir Charles nor any of the merchants had been heard of, and it was supposed they were either all massacred or taken prisoners; at the same time another force, under Captain Laing, was mustering to attack the Ashantees. Sir Charles was formerly Major of the New Brunswick Fencibles, and an officer of great merit.

Sir George Ralph Collier, K. C. B. a captain in the royal navy, put an end to his life on the 24th of March, by blowing his brains out with a pistol, which he seized in a moment of frenzy, in consequence of some severe strictures passed upon his official conduct, in "James' Naval History." He was a son of admiral Collier, and had for some time been laboring under fits of mental irritation. [The Strictures in James' History, alluded to, is the account which is there given of the escape of the American frigate Constitution, and the prizes the Cyane and Levant, from the British squadron commanded by Captain Collier, when the former were surprized at anchor at Porto Praya, Island of St. Jago, during the late war. The attack censures capt. C. severely, but it is an infamous libel upon the American officers.]

The Savannah Republican mentions, that the act of the British Parliament, requiring "*the master and three-fourths of the crew of foreign vessels to be of the nation respectively to which the vessels belong*," has been enforced upon the ship Wilhelmina, of Alexandria, and that she had been refused an entry.

The National Intelligencer informs us, that the Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, respecting the slave trade, (mentioned in Mr. Canning's speech) was actually signed at London, on the 13th ultimo, between Mr. Rush, on the part of the United States, and Mr. Stratford Canning and Mr. Huskisson, Commissioners for that purpose, on the part of the British government. The Treaty has arrived at Washington, and it is probable will be laid before the Senate, for its decision thereon, during the present session of Congress.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

[The treaty has been laid before the Senate.]

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1824.

A great part of our paper to-day is taken up with the controversy going on at Washington, in which Mr. Lowrie endeavors to prove himself an honorable man, by a breach of confidence,—an honest man, by keeping possession of property not his own,—and a man of truth, by changing his assertion, when, by others, its untruth is discovered and exposed.

☞ This controversy, as far as the character of Gen. Jackson is concerned, is most satisfactorily concluded, by the letter of that gentleman to Mr. Kremer.—This letter, however, but increases the difficulties with which Mr. Lowrie has to contend.

Mr. Lowrie affects to be indignant at being charged with saying that Jackson's letter recommended the appointment of "*two* federalists and *two* republicans." If he never used those expressions, why did he not at once contradict John Binns's statement, and not leave it to make an erroneous impression on the public mind? And when Binns's story was contradicted by others, why did Mr. Lowrie consider himself as being charged with falsehood, and call on the President to publish a confidential letter to prove his veracity? He has, at length, disavowed the expressions attributed to him by his friend John Binns; but unfortunately, does not appear able to fix upon others more suitable to his purpose. How will John Binns and the "*respectable gentlemen*" in Pittsburgh, from whom he had his information, bear the imputation which Mr. Lowrie has now thrown upon them, of telling a falsehood?

It will be observed, that although Mr. Lowrie's last letter is avowedly in answer to Mr. Hay, he does not attempt to account for the manner in which he came by the copy of the President's letter, or to explain the principles upon which he retains it.

It is remarkable that Mr. Lowrie's vouchers are all warm partisans of Mr. Crawford. Jonathan Roberts was the only person who voted for Crawford in the Harrisburgh Convention. J. B. Thomas was the Senator illegally appointed by Secretary Crawford to inspect the Western Land-Offices and B. Ruggles was Chairman of the Congressional Caucus.

A caucus of Ohio Legislators, last winter, nominated Mr. Clay for the Presidency, and a ticket to support the nomination was some time since published. It now appears that another caucus of the same body nominated Mr. Adams, and a ticket friendly to him. Of the Adams caucus, Joseph Richardson, Speaker of the House, was Chairman, and James Kilbourn, Secretary.

A line of mail stages is established from Louisville, Kentucky, to Franklin, Missouri, by way of Vincennes, Vandalia and St. Louis.

Law vs. Physic.—Judge Ross, of Bucks county, has decided that no claim, either for medicine or funeral expenses, can interfere with the right of a creditor having a lien, either by mortgage or judgment, upon the effects of a deceased person.

A suit is pending in Massachusetts, between an insurance company and a ship owner, the fate of which depends on the question whether or not Bermuda is in the West-Indies. It is said Geographers, public treaties and men differ widely as to the fact.

The best shad are now selling, at the Potomac Fisheries, at from $1 75 to $2 per hundred, and herrings at from 50 to 75 cents per thousand. Millions of these valuable fish, says the Alexandria Herald, are, for want of purchasers, annually used for manure.

The National Intelligencer says, with regard to the ultimate fate of the Tariff bill in the Senate, in a modified shape, much is supposed to depend on the arrival of the new senator from Illinois, who is said to be daily expected.

David Mann, Esq. of Bedford, has been appointed by the Governor, Auditor General of Pennsylvania, in the room of James Duncan, Esq. whose commission expired on the 3d inst.

The new Judge.—It is believed that E. G. Bradford, of Sunbury, is appointed President Judge of the District Court of Lancaster and Dauphin counties. We know nothing of Mr. Bradford as a lawyer, but his acquirements may be respectable; and as it is said that he is industrious, we hope he may continue so. He has long sought after office, and has been seen at every point of the political compass, which is an especial recommendation with the present undeviating administration.

Harrisb. Chron.

There is no doubt but that Joshua Dickerson, a Senator from Washington county, receives the appointment of Secretary of the Land-Office, in the room of James Brady, whose term of office is concluded this day, [10th instant] and that Gabriel Hiester, Jr. receives the appointment of Surveyor General, in the room of Samuel Cochran, whose term concludes at the same time.—*Ib.*

We discover, from different parts of the state, evident displeasure and dissatisfaction against the Gallatin ticket, and these feelings are daily gaining ground. The people of this state never will support Albert Gallatin as vice-president. We are entitled to say, that had any one of the [illegible] republicans in our country been associated with Mr. Crawford on his ticket, [illegible] would have carried [illegible] in this state. But as it is, there is strong reason to believe that the "bad company" in which Mr. C. has been placed by his friends will defeat his election.

Winchester (Va.) Rep.

To the right about.—We understand, says the Washington City Gazette, that the [illegible] in the Washington [illegible], on the

Crawford ticket, declined acting and assigned as his reasons in the paper published in that county, his preference for Gen. Jackson.

The Richmond (Va.) Phenix states, that Dr. Pendleton Harrison, who was nominated by the Richmond caucus, one of the committee for promoting the election of Mr. Crawford, declines the appointment, and has published his reasons for preferring Andrew Jackson as the next President.

Gen. Hull has published, in the Boston Courier, several numbers touching the North Western Campaign in which he came off so ingloriously. These numbers are not much worth, for the matter they contain, or the force with which they are written. But from the manner in which they are treated by the Washington Gazette, we should infer that General Hull is a genuine Crawford man. That paper undertakes a kind of half way defence for him, and seizes the occasion to lug in Gen. Jackson, for the purpose of depreciating his conduct and services at New Orleans, thus—

> "Gen. Jackson and Gen. Hull are at present antipodes to each other. And yet, had one commanded where the other did, during the late war, it is not at all improbable that the relative position of their respective characters, in the public estimation, would have been changed. Jackson, unsupported by the wealth and population of a rich and patriotic city, such as New-Orleans, might, as well as Hull, at Detroit, cut off from communications and supplies, have been overcome."

This kind of stuff may do very well for such as do not know, that New Orleans was not the only situation of difficulty in which General Jackson was placed; but it will pass for nought with such as are acquainted with the history of this country. The cases stated moreover bear not the most remote analogy.—*Harrisburgh Chron.*

Extract to the Editor of the Franklin Gazette, dated "Washington, May 1.

"Congress was engaged yesterday chiefly in disposing of private claims of no great importance. The old claim of Beaumarchais was taken up and discussed for some time, when, at the suggestion of Mr. Clay, the committee rose and had leave to sit again on Monday, on account of the thinness of the House, and the importance of the subject, which he hoped would be decided after due deliberation. This claim has long been before the government, and notwithstanding almost annually urged upon Congress, it has never had a decision. Mr. Beaumarchais was the agent of the United States in France for the purchase of supplies during the revolutionary war, and as such he received the sum of three millions of francs, which was a gratuitous grant by his king to the United States. It appeared in the settlement of the transaction with the French government, that one million of the three was not accounted for to the United States' Commissioner, and that this million had been put into the hands of Beaumarchais, by the Minister, the Count de Vergennes, for which Beaumarchais was to account to the French government, and the Count has since declared that Beaumarchais did so account; a declaration supported by the signature of the king himself. Now, the United States, by a settlement at the treasury, acknowledge themselves indebted to Beaumarchais in the sum of a million of francs, on account of supplies actually furnished; but we have hitherto declined paying him, because of the million received from the king, which it is alleged he ought to have accounted to us for.—The heirs of Mr. Beaumarchais say that the king of France, having granted a present of the three millions of francs, exercised the right of directing the appropriation of one of them, and upon putting the money into the hands of Mr. Beaumarchais, required him to account to the king for the disbursement, which he was bound to do; that the policy of the French government required that this disbursement should be kept a secret, and therefore he was obliged to account to the crown of France, which will not produce the vouchers, but avers that the money was paid and duly accounted for. Hence Mr. Beaumarchais says that as he could not account to both the king and the United States, he ought not to be deprived of his claim against the United States for the million admitted to be due for supplies actually furnished. The claim undoubtedly involves the honor of the country, and ought to be fully determined on."

GEORGIA AND THE CHEROKEE INDIANS.

The document which we this day insert relative to the claim by Georgia that the U. States shall remove from the confines of the state the miserable remnants of the powerful and haughty Indian tribes who once held sovereignty over this country, will interest the feelings of every man who does not think that a long series of past cruelties and injustice towards the red men, authorizes, whenever interest prompts, their final and total extermination.

Of the tone of the Georgia delegation in their letter to the President of the United States, we can hardly speak in terms of moderation. We refer not now to the morals of the letter, as regards the Indians, nor to the treatment it recommends to Christian and civilized men, in respect to the forlorn savages; but to its language, as from the delegation of a sovereign state, to the representative of the sovereignty of the United States. It is marked with an intemperance and discourtesy well calculated to bring into contempt the high parties using it, but not at all calculated to produce conviction as to the justness of its requisitions, or to inspire respect for a station liable to such insults. If no consideration personal to the present incumbent could restrain within decent limits, the interested bile of the Georgia representative, it would seem that from motives of policy, they should not have exposed to such contumelious language, and direct menaces, the occupant of that seat, which this among other worthy expedients, is intended to secure for the Georgia pretender.

On the barbarous and cold blooded declaration, that to the Indians no alternative remains but that of abandoning their own land in Georgia, and migrating beyond the Mississippi, or extinction, we will make no comments.

It speaks a language too plain to be misunderstood: and fortunately, we must consider it, so plain as to induce every man, of decent pretensions to humanity, to ask himself the question, whether men thus speaking, and seeking thus to act, shall be intrusted with the supreme power of this government? Whether the people of the United States will commit their characters, as a just and humane nation, to the hands of men, who talk as coolly of depriving their fellow creatures of their possessions, or of their lives, as though the same God had not created and would not judge both.

That the pretensions of Georgia to be possessed of those Indian lands and to be put in immediate possession by the U. S. is wholly unfounded, will appear to every one by the message of the President, and will be still further manifested by the letter of the Secretary of War. It is therefore an unjust demand, enforced in most rude and unmeasured language; and we almost regret, that regard to official decorum should have prevented the President from expressing the indignation which he cannot but have felt at such conduct.

N. Y. Amer.

Gold Coin.—For two or three months past, we are informed, the Bank of the United States has, at some pains, been putting into circulation, in payments to the Members of Congress, and for their convenience principally, an unusual number of gold coins of the Union, consisting of ½ and ¼ Eagles. We are glad of this, as it increases the proportion of the most handy and beautiful of our coins, and will eventually contribute to the convenience of the community at large, as well as to that of the individuals for whose accommodation the Bank has taken the trouble.

National Intelligencer.

Lake Navigation.—It will be seen by our Marine List, this week, that Lake Erie is free from ice, and that navigation has opened briskly. The steam boat Superior, Captain Bunker, sailed from this port on Friday, for Detroit, literally thronged with passengers, mostly emigrants to the Territory of Michigan. The trips of this fine vessel will be continued regularly, hereafter. The bustle produced by arrivals and departures, discharging cargoes, taking in return lading, &c. exhibits in our harbor, at this time, a pleasing contrast to the icy scenery of a winter view.

Buffalo Journal, May 4.

Susquehanna.—We rejoice to learn, that of the immense rafts that have descended the Susquehanna this season, loaded with produce, not one has been lost; a clear proof how much the descending navigation has been improved already by the simple removal of obstructions from the bed of the river. Apply the power of steam, and we shall command the navigation also; we presume that before the expiration of two years, the name of Perkins will be familiar to the waters of the Susquehanna.

Baltimore Chron.

Steam Boats.—The Cincinnati Gazette of the 30th April, gives a list of the steam boats which have been built in the western country since the year 1812, making the number of 133. Of these, 25 have been burnt and 4 sunk.—*Western Post.*

Dreadful Explosion. On Friday afternoon the Drying House attached to the Powder making establishment of Messrs. Spencer, Cooper, & Co. near this town, blew up, and we regret to state, killed one of the laborers and severely wounded two others. Several horses were also killed. The explosion was tremendous; every inhabitant of the town felt it, and every building vibrated, but none were injured by the shock. The immense volume of smoke ascending to the heavens presented a sublime spectacle. We understand that the building was literally blown into atoms. It contained 10 or 15 hundred pounds of powder only, but the loss to the worthy proprietors is considerable.—*Lexington Rep.*

Interesting Discovery.—It is stated in the Raleigh Register, that professor Olmstead, of the University of North-Carolina, has ascertained that a fine illuminating gas may be obtained from cotton seed. The product of gas from a bushel of seed is more than double the average product of the same quantity of New-Castle coal, and greatly exceeds that in its illuminating power. It partakes of the purity and splendor of gas from oil, with which substance, indeed, this seed is known to abound.—From the vast quantity of cotton seed which annually accumulates in the southern states, it is supposed that this article may not only afford materials for illuminating almost every city in the U. States, but also become an article for exportation.

Com. Adver.

From the Washington National Journal.

LOUIS XVII.—We understand that a person calling himself *Louis the 17th*, of France, has made his appearance in this city. The facts he states are historically true, but whether the circumstances in relation to his own life are correct or not, we are not sufficiently acquainted with them to say. His features are very much those of the Bourbon family, his age corresponds with what the Dauphin's would have been, and several incidents he mentions of his early life serve to render his tale at least plausible. He states, we understand, that he was carried off from the tower of the Temple in great secrecy, brought up among the Alps, and afterwards sent to the island of Cuba, where he learned the trade of a carpenter, and where he has been till he came to this country. He pretends to show certain marks on his head, which he says his sister, the Duchess of Angouleme, will at once recognize, and to this lady he has written, through a gentleman at Washington, stating the circumstances and events of his life. After this brief statement, we leave it to our readers to determine, whether this person be non compos, an impostor, or a legitimate Bourbon.

Mr. [illegible],—Will please inform the public, through the Pittsburgh Gazette, that the *Philadelphia Mail Stage, via Huntingdon and Harrisburgh*, now runs through from this place to Harrisburgh, within four days, twice a week, and is expected soon to commence running three times a week, from the house of *Mr. Ramsey Ward*, corner of Third street.

May 14, 1824.

COMMUNICATION.

Many of our most respectable citizens have seen with regret, and have urged us to notice, a disposition which has manifested itself to treat with levity the subject of the election about to take place, to fill the vacancy in the Militia, occasioned by the death of Dr. Lewis. A meeting was held some nights since at the Court-House, which is represented to have been in the highest degree farcical. The individuals most prominent on the occasion avow, we understand, that the whole proceeding was intended as a jest, and to give the militia-system an air of burlesque. The gentleman who presided at the assemblage, seems to have a peculiar turn in this way: for, if we mistake not, he was quite conspicuous at a certain meeting (having William Gillespie for its chairman) which made a nomination for governor, under circumstances, and in a way, calculated to bring ridicule on the nomination, and to wound the feelings of a respectable family and of others friendly to a very honorable and warm hearted-man.—Of all absurdities, it appears to us the greatest, for those who profess to support General Jackson to be instrumental in bringing the militia into disrepute. His fame was acquired at the head of this description of force. Every body knows that thousands of lives were lost in the south by the ignorance, carelessness and imbecility of militia officers, in the command of raw troops in the field, until a reformation was effected by General Jackson (in two instances at the hazard of his life,) and no one, at all acquainted with his history can forget his solemn admonition to the country on this subject. The actual experience of the citizens of this district may, but we believe does not, contradict the General's views.

Of the individual presented to the public, we can say, that we have never heard his name mentioned in connexion with the office of Brigadier General without a laugh being excited. His nomination seems to be considered the most glorious triumph of levity, and to show how far a few jesters can make sport out of a popular meeting. Are our citizens prepared to turn into ridicule what has been justly said to be the best guarantee of our Republican Institutions? Are they disposed to confine all military knowledge to the regular army, by driving it, in disgust, from the militia? Who can take an interest in this great national object, when a disposition is manifested, out of mere wantonness, to place in command a man who, we believe, does not pretend to have the slightest idea of military matters? Whose cheek would not burn with vexation, when witnessing the burst of laughter from men, women, and children, at the awkward blunders which would attend the greeting between General Patchell, at the head of his Brigade, and the Hero of Orleans, when he visits us? What value can the General attach to a tumultuous shout, which is equally at the service of himself and any object of public sport? We hope that these things will be borne in mind, and a serious feeling on the subject recalled. We should be sorry to hear General Jackson told that he must not mind the laughter which attended his reception by the militia, for that we make a jest here of every thing of that kind. The General would be very apt to say, with one of his stern looks, that the same feeling once existed in Tennessee, and that it had cost him nearly his life and all the early part of the war before he could overcome it and have the militia prepared to meet the British triumphantly at Orleans.

E.

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED.

May 6.	S. B.	*Courier*,	from Louisville.
9.	S. B.	*Rambler*,	from Nashville.
10.	S. B.	*Pittsburgh*,	from Louisville.
,,	S. B.	*Mechanic*,	do
11.	S. B.	*Scioto*,	from New-Orleans.
13.	S. B.	*Pennsylvania*,	from Nashville.

DEPARTED.

May 7.	S. B.	*Eliza*,	for Louisville.
9.	S. B.	*Courier*,	do.
11.	S. B.	*Mechanic*,	do.
12.	S. B.	*Scioto*,	do.
13.	S. B.	*Pittsburgh*,	do.

Married,

At Philadelphia on the 4th instant by the Rev. John Knox, the *Rev. Joseph M'Elroy*, to *Mrs. Marianne F. Poyntell*, daughter of the late Judge Walker, both late of this city.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS in writing will be received by the subscriber, at the U. S. Arsenal, until the 25th inst. for supplying the Troops at this Post with

FRESH BEEF,

For one year, to commence on the 1st June.

Persons making proposals will state the price per pound for the Beef delivered at the Arsenal, and the names of their sureties.

William Wells,
Lt. & Asst Comm. of Sub.

U. S. Arsenal, May 4, 1824. M14—2

WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN who is well acquainted with the retail dry good business, and a first rate salesman. None need apply but those who can come well recommended.—Apply at the Gazette office.

May 14—3t

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Eleventh Class—New Series,

Will positively draw on the 27th May.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$3,000
5	Prizes of	870	is	4,350
108	do of	50	is	5,400
108	do of	30	is	3,240
108	do of	20	is	2,160
2754	do of	5	is	13,770
3084	Prizes			$31,920
4896	Blanks.			
7980	Tickets.			

Tickets $5—Shares in proportion.

The University Lottery,

OF MARYLAND,

Will finish drawing on the 30th of June next—only seven days more to draw, and the following splendid Prizes yet to be drawn:

$20,000—$10,000,
$5,000, $4,000, $3,000, $2,000
$1000, $1000, $1000, and many of
$500, $200, $100, &c. &c.

Tickets only	$10	*Quarters*	$2 50
Halves	5	*Eighths*	1 25

Orders for the above received at

TOWNE'S OFFICE,

Corner of Market & Third Streets, Pittsburgh

May 14—3t.

Bank of Pittsburgh,

4th May, 1824.

THE president and directors have this day declared a dividend of *three per cent.* for the last six months. The same will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 15th inst.

Alexr. Johnston, Jr.
Cashier.

May 14—3.

SAMUEL KELLER,

HAS COMMENCED A GENERAL

Agency & Commission Business,

In the Ware-House, in Front, between Market and Wood Streets, next door West of the Auction Store of Davis & Hannon. He will be thankful for a share of public patronage.

He will keep constantly on hand, an assortment of

JUNIATTA

BAR-IRON,

Nails, Scythes, Sickles, Bacon, &c

Which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

May 14—3*

Monongahela Bridge.

AN ELECTION for President, Managers, and Officers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the river Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, will be held at the Toll House, on Monday, the 7th of June, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

John Thaw,
Treasurer.

May 14—3t*

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of June next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All the right, title, interest and claim of Daniel Bergesser, deceased, in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to forty-six and one fourth acres of land, strict measure, more or less, in St. Clair township, adjoining lands of Alexander Calhoun, David Stewart, Jacob Hayer and others.—41¼ acres of this is part of land formerly owned by Samuel Sellers, and about 5 acres was formerly owned by David Stewart, both of whom respectively conveyed the above stated portion of land to Daniel Bergesser, deceased, as appears by the deeds of record in Allegheny county. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Daniel Bergesser, deceased, at the suit of Frederick Wendt.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Samuel Caldwell, of, in and to the northwestwardly fourth part of Lot No. 360, in the city of Pittsburgh; bounded by Diamond Alley, by Lot No. 359, and by other parts of the said lots, fronting on Diamond Alley 30 feet, and running back 120 feet, more or less; on which are erected a frame house and shop. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Samuel Caldwell, at the suit of Samuel Caldwell, Senr.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Wm. Robinson, Jr. of, in and to three certain Lots or pieces of ground, situate in the town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, marked in the general plan of said town No. 61, 63 and 73, with the appurtenances. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Wm. Robinson, Jr. at the suit of Mary Hoge, for use, &c.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Jacob C Hoffer, deceased, in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to all that certain tract or piece of land, called "Coal Addition," situate on the northwest side of the River Allegheny, being Lot number one hundred and thirty-six (No. 136) in Cunningham's District of Depreciation Lands; beginning at a Locust, thence by Lot number one hundred and thirty-four, west two hundred perches to a Spanish-oak; thence by Lot number one hundred and thirty-seven, north two hundred perches to a white-oak; thence by Lot one hundred and fifty eight, east two hundred perches to a post; thence by Lot number one hundred and thirty-five, south two hundred perches to the place of beginning. Containing two hundred and thirty five acres and one hundred and thirty-five perches and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c. On the premises are about 18 acres cleared, a two-story squared log house, a cabin and a stable. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Jacob C. Hoffer, deceased, at the suit of Jacob & Martin Schneider

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Henry Mantle, of, in and to a tract of land situate in Mifflin township; bounded by lands of Jacob Mates, Christopher Horning's heirs, Baptist Hopper, James M'Anulty, and Peter Hewitt, containing one hundred and fourteen acres, more or less; on which are a squared log house, a barn, with about fifty acres of land cleared, six of which is first rate meadow. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Henry Mantle, at the suit of Christopher Stacker and John Work.

L. Stewart, Shff.

Sheriff's-Office, Pittsburgh, May 14, 1824. } 3t

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

ELEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

Scheme.

1	Prise of	$3000	is	$3000
5	Prizes of	870	is	4350
108	do	50	is	5400
108	do	30	is	3240
108	do	20	is	2160
2754	do	5	is	13770
3084	Prizes,			$31920
4896	Blanks,			
7980	Tickets.			

The Drawing of this class, the public may rest assured, will take place on Thursday, the 27th of May next.

TICKETS $5 00.

Halves	$2 50	*Quarters*	$1 25

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

In Market, between Second and Third Streets.

April 30.

New Commission House.

Robert Armstrong & Samuel Seay,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

ARMSTRONG & SEAY,

WILL transact all kinds of business on Commission. They occupy the large three story Brick Warehouse two doors above Josiah Nichol's corner, Market Street, Nashville, Ten. They will thankfully attend to all business confided to their care.

Nashville, March 1—[Ap.16—3m]

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1824.

A great part of our paper to-day is taken up with the controversy going on at Washington, in which Mr. Lowrie endeavors to prove himself an honorable man, by a breach of confidence,—an honest man, by keeping possession of property not his own, —and a man of truth, by changing his assertion, when, by others, its untruth is discovered and exposed.

☞ This controversy, as far as the character of Gen. Jackson is concerned, is most satisfactorily concluded, by the letter of that gentleman to Mr. Kremer.—This letter, however, but increases the difficulties with which Mr. Lowrie has to contend.

Mr. Lowrie affects to be indignant at being charged with saying that Jackson's letter recommended the appointment of "*two* federalists and *two* republicans." If he never used those expressions, why did he not at once contradict John Binns's statement, and not leave it to make an erroneous impression on the public mind? And when Binns's story was contradicted by others, why did Mr. Lowrie consider himself as being charged with falsehood, and call on the President to publish a confidential letter to prove his veracity? He has, at length, disavowed the expressions attributed to him by his friend John Binns; but unfortunately, does not appear able to fix upon others more suitable to his purpose. How will John Binns and the "*respectable gentleman*" in Pittsburgh, from whom he had his information, bear the imputation which Mr. Lowrie has now thrown upon them, of telling a falsehood?

It will be observed, that although Mr. Lowrie's last letter is avowedly in answer to Mr. Hay, he does not attempt to account for the manner in which he came by the copy of the President's letter, or to explain the principles upon which he retains it.

It is remarkable that Mr. Lowrie's vouchers are all warm partisans of Mr. Crawford. Jonathan Roberts was the only person who voted for Crawford in the Harrisburgh Convention. J. B. Thomas was the Senator illegally appointed by Secretary Crawford to inspect the Western Land-Offices; and B. Ruggles was Chairman of the Congressional Caucus.

A caucus of Ohio Legislators, last winter, nominated Mr. Clay for the Presidency, and a ticket to support the nomination was some time since published. It now appears that another caucus of the same body nominated Mr. Adams, and a ticket friendly to him. Of the Adams caucus, Joseph Richardson, Speaker of the House, was Chairman, and James Kilbourn, Secretary.

A line of mail stages is established from Louisville, Kentucky, to Franklin, Missouri, by way of Vincennes, Vandalia and St. Louis.

Law vs. Physic.—Judge Ross, of Bucks county, has decided that no claim, either for medicine or funeral expenses, can interfere with the right of a creditor having a lien, either by mortgage or judgment, upon the effects of a deceased person.

A suit is pending in Massachusetts, between an Insurance company and a ship owner, the fate of which depends on the question whether or not Bermuda is in the West-Indies. It is said Geographies, public treaties and men differ widely as to the fact.

The best shad are now selling, at the Potomac Fisheries, at from $1 75 to $2 per hundred, and herrings at from 50 to 75 cents per thousand. Millions of these valuable fish, says the Alexandria Herald, are, for want of purchasers, annually used for manure.

The National Intelligencer says, with regard to the ultimate fate of the Tariff bill in the Senate, in a modified shape, much is supposed to depend on the arrival of the new senator from Illinois, who is said to be daily expected.

David Mann, Esq. of Bedford, has been appointed by the Governor, Auditor General of Pennsylvania, in the room of James Duncan, Esq. whose commission expired on the 3d inst.

The new Judge.—It is believed that E. G. Bradford, of Sunbury, is appointed President Judge of the District Court of Lancaster and Dauphin counties. We know nothing of Mr. Bradford as a lawyer, but hope his acquirements may be respectable; and as it is said that he is industrious, we hope he may continue so. He has long sought after office, and has been seen at every point of the political compass, which is an especial recommendation with the present *undeviating* administration.

Harrisb. Chron.

There is no doubt but that Joshua Dickerson, a Senator from Washington county, receives the appointment of Secretary of the Land-Office, in the room of James Brady, whose term of office is concluded this day, [10th instant] and that Gabriel Hiester, Jr. receives the appointment of Surveyor General, in the room of Samuel Cochran, whose term concludes at the same time.—*Ib.*

We observe, from different parts of the state, evident displeasure and disaffection against the Gallatin ticket; and these feelings are daily gaining ground. The *people* of this state never will support Albert Gallatin as vice-president. We are candid to say, that had any one of the eminent republicans in our country been associated with Mr. Crawford on his ticket, no opposition would have availed in this state. But as it is, there is strong reason to believe that the "bad company" in which Mr. C. has been placed by his friends will defeat his election.

Winchester (Vir.) Rep.

To the right about.—We understand, says the Winchester, Virg. Gazette, that the elector nominated in the Buckingham electoral district, on the Crawford ticket, declines acting, and assigned as his reasons in the paper published in that county, his preference for Gen. Jackson.

The Richmond (Va.) Phenix states, that Dr. Peachly Harrison, who was nominated by the Richmond caucus, one of the committee for promoting the election of Mr. *Crawford*, declines the appointment, and has published his reasons for preferring *Andrew Jackson* as the next President.

Gen. Hull has published, in the Boston Courier, several numbers touching the North Western Campaign in which he came off so ingloriously. These numbers are not much worth, for the matter they contain, or the force with which they are written. But from the manner in which they are treated by the Washington Gazette, we should infer that General Hull is a genuine Crawford man. That paper undertakes a kind of half way defence for him, and seizes the occasion to lug in Gen. Jackson, for the purpose of depreciating his conduct and services at New Orleans. thus—

> "Gen. Jackson and Gen. Hull are at present antipodes to each other. And yet, had one commanded where the other did, during the late war, it is not at all improbable that the relative position of their respective characters, in the public estimation, would have been changed. Jackson, unsupported by the wealth and population of a rich and patriotic city, such as New-Orleans, might, as well as Hull, at Detroit, cut off from communications and supplies, have been overcome."

This kind of stuff may do very well for such as do not know, that New Orleans was not the only situation of difficulty in which General Jackson was placed; but it will pass for nought with such as are acquainted with the history of this country. The cases stated moreover bear not the most remote analogy.—*Harrisburgh Chron.*

Extract to the Editor of the Franklin Gazette, dated "Washington, May 1.

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Of the tone of the Georgia delegation in their letter to the President of the United States, we can hardly speak in terms of moderation. We refer not now to the morals of the letter, as regards the Indians, nor to the treatment it recommends to Christian and civilized men, in respect to the forlorn savages; but to its language, as from the delegation of a sovereign state, to the representative of the sovereignty of the United States. It is marked with an intemperance and discourtesy well calculated to bring into contempt the high parties using it, but not at all calculated to produce conviction as to the justness of its requisitions, or to inspire respect for a station liable to such insults. If no consideration personal to the present incumbent could restrain within decent limits, the interested bile of the Georgia representative, it would seem that from motives of policy, they should not have exposed to such contumelious language, and direct menaces, the occupant of that seat, which this among other worthy expedients, is intended to secure for the Georgia pretender.

On the barbarous and cold blooded declaration, that to the Indians no alternative remains but that of abandoning their own land in Georgia, and migrating beyond the Mississippi, or extinction, we will make no comments.

It speaks a language too plain to be misunderstood: and fortunately, we must consider it, so plain as to induce every man, of decent pretensions to humanity, to ask himself the question, whether men thus speaking, and seeking thus to act, shall be intrusted with the supreme power of this government? Whether the people of the United States will commit their characters, as a just and humane nation, to the hands of men, who talk as coolly of depriving their fellow creatures of their possessions, or of their lives, as though the same God had not created and would not judge both.

That the pretensions of Georgia to be possessed of those Indian lands and to be put in immediate possession by the U. S. is wholly unfounded, will appear to every one by the message of the President, and will be still further manifested by the letter of the Secretary of War. It is therefore an unjust demand, enforced in most rude and unmeasured language; and we almost regret, that regard to official decorum should have prevented the President from expressing the indignation which he cannot but have felt at such conduct.

N. Y. Amer.

Gold Coin.---For two or three months past, we are informed, the Bank of the United States has, at some pains, been putting into circulation, in payments to the Members of Congress, and for their convenience principally, an unusual number of gold coins of the Union, consisting of ½ and ¼ Eagles. We are glad of this, as it increases the proportion of the most handy and beautiful of our coins, and will eventually contribute to the convenience of the community at large, as well as to that of the individuals for whose accommodation the Bank has taken the trouble.

National Intelligencer.

Lake Navigation.—It will be seen by our Marine List, this week, that Lake Erie is free from ice, and that navigation has opened briskly. The steam boat Superior, Captain Bunker, sailed from this port on Friday, for Detroit, literally thronged with passengers, mostly emigrants to the Territory of Michigan. The trips of this fine vessel will be continued regularly, hereafter. The bustle produced by arrivals and departures, discharging cargoes, taking in return lading, &c. exhibits in our harbor, at this time, a pleasing contrast to the icy scenery of a winter view.

Buffalo Journal, May 4.

Susquehanna.—We rejoice to learn, that of the immense rafts that have descended the Susquehanna this season, loaded with produce, not one has been lost; a clear proof how much the descending navigation has been improved already by the simple removal of obstructions from the bed of the river. Apply the power of steam, and we shall command the navigation also; we presume that before the expiration of two years, the name of Perkins will be familiar to the waters of the Susquehanna.

Baltimore Chron.

Steam Boats.—The Cincinnati Gazette of the 30th April, gives a list of the steam boats which have been built in the western country since the year 1812, making the number of 133. Of these, 25 have been burnt and 4 sunk.—*Western Post.*

Dreadful Explosion. On Friday afternoon the Drying House attached to the Powder making establishment of Messrs. Spencer, Cooper, & Co. near this town, blew up, and we regret to state, killed one of the laborers and severely wounded two others. Several horses were also killed. The explosion was tremendous; every inhabitant of the town felt it, and every building vibrated, but none were injured by the shock. The immense volume of smoke ascending to the heavens presented a sublime spectacle. We understand that the building was literally blown into atoms. It contained 10 or 15 hundred pounds of powder only, but the loss to the worthy proprietors is considerable.—*Lexington Rep.*

Interesting Discovery.—It is stated in the Raleigh Register, that professor Olmstead, of the University of North-Carolina, has ascertained that a fine illuminating gas may be obtained from cotton seed. The product of gas from a bushel of seed is more than double the average product of the same quantity of New-Castle coal, and greatly exceeds that in its illuminating power. It partakes of the purity and splendor of gas from oil, with which substance, indeed, this seed is known to abound.—From the vast quantity of cotton seed which annually accumulates in the southern states, it is supposed that this article may not only afford materials for illuminating almost every city in the U. States, but also become an article for exportation.

Com. Adver.

From the Washington National Journal.

LOUIS XVII.—We understand that a person calling himself *Louis the 17th*, of France, has made his appearance in this city. The facts he states are historically true, but whether the circumstances in relation to his own life are correct or not, we are not sufficiently acquainted with them to say. His features are very much those of the Bourbon family, his age corresponds with what the Dauphin's would have been, and several incidents he mentions of his early life serve to render his tale at least plausible. He states, we understand, that he was carried off from the tower of the Temple in great secrecy, brought up among the Alps, and afterwards sent to the island of Cuba, where he learned the trade of a carpenter, and where he has been till he came to this country. He pretends to show certain marks on his head, which he says his sister, the Duchess of Angouleme, will at once recognize, and to this lady he has written, through a gentleman at Washington, stating the circumstances and events of his life. After this brief statement, we leave it to our readers to determine, whether this person be non compos, an impostor, or a legitimate Bourbon.

Mr. Maclean,—Will please inform the public, through the Pittsburgh Gazette, that the *Philadelphia Mail Stage, via Huntingdon and Harrisburgh*, now runs through from this place to Harrisburgh, within four days, twice a week; and is expected soon to commence running three times a week, from the house of *Mr. Ramsey*, Wood, corner of Third street.

May 14, 1824.

COMMUNICATION.

Many of our most respectable citizens have seen with regret, and have urged us to notice, a disposition which has manifested itself to treat with levity the subject of the election about to take place, to fill the vacancy in the Militia, occasioned by the death of Dr. Lewis. A meeting was held some nights since at the Court-House, which is represented to have been in the highest degree farcical. The individuals most prominent on the occasion avow, we understand, that the whole proceeding was intended as a jest, and to give the militia-system an air of burlesque. The gentleman who presided at the assemblage, seems to have a peculiar turn in this way: for, if we mistake not, he was quite conspicuous at a certain meeting (having William Gillespie for its chairman) which made a nomination for governor, under circumstances, and in a way, calculated to bring ridicule on the nomination, and to wound the feelings of a respectable family and of others friendly to a very honorable and warm hearted-man.—Of all absurdities, it appears to us the grossest, for those who profess to support General Jackson to be instrumental in bringing the militia into disrepute. His fame was acquired at the head of this description of force. Every body knows that thousands of lives were lost in the south by the ignorance, carelessness and imbecility of militia officers, in the command of raw troops in the field, until a reformation was effected by General Jackson (in two instances at the hazard of his life,) and no one, at all acquainted with his history can forget his solemn admonition to the country on this subject. The actual experience of the citizens of this district may, but we believe does not, contradict the General's views.

Of the individual presented to the public, we can say, that we have never heard his name mentioned in connexion with the office of Brigadier General without a laugh being excited. His nomination seems to be considered the most glorious triumph of levity, and to show how far a few jesters can make sport out of a popular meeting. Are our citizens prepared to turn into ridicule what has been justly said to be the best guarantee of our Republican Institutions? Are they disposed to confine all military knowledge to the regular army, by driving it, in disgust, from the militia? Who can take an interest in this great national object, when a disposition is manifested, out of mere wantonness, to place in command a man who, we believe, does not pretend to have the slightest idea of military matters? Whose cheek would not burn with vexation, when witnessing the burst of laughter from men, women, and children, at the awkward blunders which would attend the greeting between General Patchell, at the head of his Brigade, and the Hero of Orleans, when he visits us? What value can the General attach to a tumultuous shout, which is equally at the service of himself and any object of public sport? We hope that these things will be borne in mind, and a serious feeling on the subject recalled. We should be sorry to hear General Jackson told that he must not mind the laughter which attended his reception by the militia, for that we make a jest here of every thing of that kind. The General would be very apt to say, with one of his stern looks, that the same feeling once existed in Tennessee, and that it had cost him nearly his life and all the early part of the war before he could overcome it and have the militia prepared to meet the British triumphantly at Orleans.

E.

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED.

May 6.	S. B.	*Courier*,	from Louisville.
9.	S. B.	*Rambler*,	from Nashville.
10.	S. B.	*Pittsburgh*,	from Louisville.
,,	S. B.	*Mechanic*,	do
11.	S. B.	*Scioto*,	from New-Orleans.
13.	S. B.	*Pennsylvania*,	from Nashville.

DEPARTED.

May 7.	S. B.	*Eliza*,	for Louisville.
9.	S. B.	*Courier*,	do.
11.	S. B.	*Mechanic*,	do.
12.	S. B.	*Scioto*,	do.
13.	S. B.	*Pittsburgh*,	do.

Married,

At Philadelphia on the 4th instant by the Rev. John Knox, the *Rev. Joseph M'Elroy*, to *Mrs. Marianne F. Poyntell*, daughter of the late Judge Walker, both late of this city.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS in writing will be received by the subscriber, at the U. S. Arsenal, until the 25th inst. for supplying the Troops at this Post with

FRESH BEEF,

For one year, to commence on the 1st June.

Persons making proposals will state the price per pound for the Beef, delivered at the Arsenal, and the names of their sureties.

William Wells,
Lt. & Asst. Comm. of Sub.

U. S. Arsenal, May 4, 1824. M14–2

WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN who is well acquainted with the retail dry good business, and a first rate salesman. None need apply but those who can come well recommended.—Apply at the Gazette office.

May 14—3t

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Eleventh Class—New Series,

Will positively draw on the 27th May.

SCHEME.

1	Prize	of	$3000	is	$3,000
5	Prizes	of	870	is	4,350
108	do	of	50	is	5,400
108	do	of	30	is	3,240
108	do	of	20	is	2,160
2754	do	of	5	is	13,770
3084	Prizes				$31,920
4896	Blanks.				
7980	Tickets.				

Tickets $5—Shares in proportion.

The University Lottery,

OF MARYLAND,

Will finish drawing on the 30th of June next—only seven days more to draw, and the following splendid Prizes yet to be drawn:

$20,000—$10,000,
$5,000, $4,000, $3,000, $2,000
$1000, $1000, $1000, and many of
$500, $200, $100, &c. &c.

Tickets only	$10	*Quarters*	$2 50
Halves	5	*Eighths*	1 25

Orders for the above received at

TOWNE'S OFFICE,

Corner of Market & Third Streets, Pittsburgh

May 14—3t.

Bank of Pittsburgh,

4th May, 1824.

THE president and directors have this day declared a dividend of *three per cent.* for the last six months. The same will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 13th inst.

Alexr. Johnston, Jr.
Cashier.

May 14—3t.

SAMUEL KELLER,

HAS COMMENCED A GENERAL

Agency & Commission Business,

In the Ware-House, in Front, between Market and Wood Streets, next door West of the Auction Store of Davis & Hanson. He will be thankful for a share of public patronage.

He will keep constantly on hand, an assortment of

JUNIATTA

BAR-IRON,

Nails, Scythes, Sickles, Bacon, &c.

Which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

May 14—3*

Monongahela Bridge.

AN ELECTION for President, Managers, and Officers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the river Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, will be held at the Toll House, on Monday, the 7th of June, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

John Thaw,
Treasurer.

May 14—3t*

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of June next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All the right, title, interest and claim of Daniel Bergesser, deceased, in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to forty-six and one fourth acres of land, strict measure, more or less, in St. Clair township, adjoining lands of Alexander Calhoun, David Stewart, Jacob Hayer and others.—41¼ acres of this is part of land formerly owned by Samuel Sellers, and about 5 acres was formerly owned by David Stewart, both of whom respectively conveyed the above stated portion of land to Daniel Bergesser, deceased, as appears by the deeds of record in Allegheny county. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Daniel Bergesser, deceased, at the suit of Frederick Wendt.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Samuel Caldwell, of, in and to the northwestwardly fourth part of Lot No. 360, in the city of Pittsburgh; bounded by Diamond Alley, by Lot No. 359, and by other parts of the said lots, fronting on Diamond Alley 30 feet, and running back 120 feet, more or less; on which are erected a frame house and shop. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Samuel Caldwell, at the suit of Samuel Caldwell, Senr.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Wm. Robinson, Jr. of, in and to three certain Lots or pieces of ground, situate in the town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, marked in the general plan of said town No. 61, 62 and 73, with the appurtenances. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Wm. Robinson, Jr. at the suit of Mary Hoge, for use, &c.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Jacob C Hoffer, deceased, in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to all that certain tract or piece of land, called "Coal Addition," situate on the northwest side of the River Allegheny, being Lot number one hundred and thirty-six (No. 136) in Cunningham's District of Depreciation Lands; beginning at a Locust, thence by Lot number one hundred and thirty-four, west two hundred perches to a Spanish-oak; thence by Lot number one hundred and thirty-seven, north two hundred perches to a white-oak; thence by Lot one hundred and fifty eight, east two hundred perches to a post; thence by Lot number one hundred and thirty-five, south two hundred perches to the place of beginning. Containing two hundred and thirty five acres and one hundred and thirty-five perches and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c. On the premises are about 18 acres cleared, a two-story squared log house, a cabin and a stable. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Jacob C. Hoffer, deceased, at the suit of Jacob & Martin Schneider

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Henry Mantle, of, in and to a tract of land situate in Mifflin township; bounded by lands of Jacob Mates, Christopher Horning's heirs, Baptist Hopper, James M'Anulty, and Peter Hewitt, containing one hundred and fourteen acres, more or less; on which are a squared log house, a barn, with about fifty acres of land cleared, six of which is first rate meadow. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Henry Mantle, at the suit of Christopher Stacker and John Work.

L. Stewart, Shff.

Sheriff's-Office, Pittsburgh, May 14, 1824. } 3t

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

ELEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
5	Prizes of	870	is	4350
108	do	50	is	5400
108	do	30	is	3240
108	do	20	is	2160
2754	do	5	is	13770
3084	Prizes,			$31920
4896	Blanks,			
7980	Tickets.			

The Drawing of this class, the public may rest assured, will take place on Thursday, the 27th of May next.

TICKETS $5 00.

Halves	$2 50	*Quarters*	$1 25

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

In Market, between Second and Third Streets.
April 30.

New Commission House.

Robert Armstrong & Samuel Seay,

UNDER THE FIRM OF

ARMSTRONG & SEAY,

WILL transact all kinds of business on Commission. They occupy the large three story Brick Warehouse two doors above Josiah Nichol's corner, Market Street, Nashville, Ten. They will thankfully attend to all business confided to their care.

Nashville, March 1—[Ap.16—3m]

Poetry.

ADELGITHA—BY T. CAMPBELL.

The ordeal's fatal trumpet sounded,
And sad pale Adelgitha came,
When forth a valiant champion bounded,
And slew the slanderer of her fame.

She wept, delivered from her danger;
But when he knelt to claim her glove—
"Seek not," she cried, "Oh! gallant stranger,
For hapless Adelgitha's love.

For he is in a foreign far land
Whose arm should now have set me free;
And I must wear the willow garland
For him that's dead, or false to me."

"Nay, say not that his faith is tainted!"
He raised his visor—at the sight
She fell into his arms and fainted;
It was indeed her own true Knight.

Miscellany.

From the Boston Galaxy.

Reminiscence.—About the close of the last century, there stood fronting the "Old Granary Burying Ground," and on the spot which is now occupied by the buildings yclept Bumstead Place, a spacious wooden edifice, used as a repository for the wonders of nature and art, and known to all the country ladies and gentlemen who visited Boston to buy bonnets and gowns, andirons, looking-glasses and table linen, and other necessaries, wanted by those who were about to unite in the holy bands of wedlock, by the style and title of "the Columbian Museum." Adjoining this stately pile was an edifice of somewhat more modest pretension, and which did not tower much above those in these degenerate days called *ten-footers*. This was the resort of the *bon-vivants* of the day, when they celebrated the praises of *Othello Pollard*, and poured out bountiful libations in honor of his skill in the arts of mingling saccharines and acids. Othello, like his namesake of Venice, was black, and, if we recollect right, a little declined in the vale of years, but here the parallel ends. Othello's Desdemona was as begrimed as his own visage. The audience which frequented his mansion did it, not with greedy ear to devour up his discourse, but with other organs than those which decorate the head, to devour things far sweeter than the eloquent discoursing of the sable African. Othello suffered a hair-breadth escape by the fire which in 1803 destroyed the Columbian Museum, and was driven to seek an asylum in some other part of the town; but he never recovered the run *of custom* which that unlucky hour deprived him of. Like a sensitive plant, removed from its native soil, he flourished not as in former time. Suffice it to say, that in a short time Othello's occupation was gone, and both he and his fair Desdemona with it.

A few days since, an old friend dropped into our editorial closet, and handed from his pocket-book, where it had lain for years in obscurity and neglect, one of Othello's Bills, of which the following is a copy. And we deem it to be our duty to rescue from unmerited oblivion, the name and character of the renowned Othello, by inscribing them on our columns, together with the bill itself, which will be a sufficient voucher to posterity that he was a man of wit, wisdom and valor, and not unworthy to be immortalized by the verse of some future Shakspeare.

TO BE SOLD BY
Othello Pollard,
One Door North of the Columbian Museum,
BOSTON,
SOLID ARGUMENTS,
CONSISTING OF
Bread, Butter, Cheese, Ham, Tongue, &c. ready cooked.
AGITATIONS.
Cider, Vinegar, Salt, Pickles, Sweet-Oil, &c.
GRIEVANCES.
Peppersauce, Mustard, Black Pepper, Cayenne, &c.
PUNISHMENTS.
Ice-Creams, Custards, Strawberries and Creams,
Whip Syllabubs, Pies, Jellies, Olives.—
All kinds of Fruits, Snuff, Tobacco and *Segars.*
N. B. Any of the above articles to be exchanged for
NECESSARIES, viz.
French Crowns, Spanish Dollars, Pistareens,
Cents, Mills, or Bank Bills.
Credit given for
PAYMENTS,
30, 60, and 90 seconds, or as long as a man can hold his breath.
RUDIMENTS, gratis, viz.

Those indebted for *Arguments,*
Must not be *Agitated,*
Nor think it a *Grievance,*
If they should meet *Punishment,*
For calling for such *Superfluities,*
And supposing it not *Necessary,*
To make immediate *Payment.*
I have trusted so long, it is all to my sorrow,
It's now, pay to-day and I'll trust to-morrow.

EPITAPH

Taken out of an ancient Burying-Yard, in Dorchester, five miles from Boston.

Here lies the Bodys of Unite Humphreys and Shining Minot
Such names as these they never die not.

Lord Ross having proposed a small prize as a reward to any one who should find a rhyme to the word "porringer," received the following epigram:

The Duke of York a daughter had,
He gave the Prince of Orange her:
And now, my Lord, I claim the prize,
For making rhyme to porringer.

Obscure.—St. Pierre, in his harmonies of Nature, among other remarks, illustrating the manner in which nature proceeds in the productions of her works, has the following passage:—

"The Earth, in its daily and annual progress, lays open in a spiral form the circumference of its two hemispheres, which the Sun surrounds with its rays, as with threads of gold stretched on a machine.—The Moon crosses them like a celestial shuttle, and binds them together with her silver streaks. The vegetable and animal world feel this influence and come forth, grow and perpetuate their species by these soli-lunar and luni-solar harmonies."

The British Critic remarks on the above,

"Could an altar be raised to the genius of nonsense, these words should form the inscription *to be engraven on it.*

BEAUTIFUL COMPARISON.

"The difference between a nation with and without the arts, may be conceived, by the difference between a keel-boat and a steam-boat, combating the rapid torrent of the Mississippi. How slowly does the former ascend, hugging the sinuosities of the shore, pushed on by her hardy and exposed crew, now throwing themselves in vigorous concert on their oars, and then seizing the pendent boughs of overhanging trees; she seems hardly to move; and her scanty cargo is scarcely worth the transportation!—With what ease is she not passed by the steam-boat, laden with the riches of all quarters of the world, with a crowd of gay, cheerful, and protected passengers, now dashing into the midst of the current, or gliding through the eddies near the shore! Nature herself seems to survey, with astonishment, the passing wonder, and, in silent submission, reluctantly to own the magnificent triumph, in her own vast dominion, of Fulton's immortal genius!"

Clay's Speech on the Tariff.

From English Papers.

Mr. Godwin has at length published his History of the Commonwealth of England, on which he has been employed for several years. It will, no doubt, form one of the standard works in the English language.—

"There is no part of the history of this island which has been so inadequately treated, as the characters and acts of those leaders, who had, for the most part, the direction of the public affairs of England, from 1640 till 1660. The men who figured during the inter-regnum, were, immediately after the Restoration, spoken of with horror, and their memoirs were composed after the manner of the Newgate Calendar. What was begun from party rage, has been continued from indolence. No research has been exercised, no public measures have been traced to their right authors; even the succession of judges, public officers, has been left in impenetrable confusion. It is the object of the present work to remedy this defect, and to review the transactions of that period with the same calmness, impartiality and inflexible justice, as if they had preceded the Universal Deluge, or had taken place in one of the remotest islands of the South Sea."

The series of sketches or tales, just published, under the title of "*Sayings and Doings,*" and ascribed to Mr. Theodore Hook, have created an extraordinary sensation in the literary and fashionable world, from the novelty of the plan, and the smartness of their execution. The characters, which are drawn with a masterly hand, are all supposed to be portraits of particular persons; and this suspicion is pretty well confirmed by the author's preface.

ENGRAVINGS FOR SALE

Robert Grierson

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has just received from Philadelphia, a few Engravings of

General Andrew Jackson,

Elegantly framed and glazed—likewise in the sheet—executed by an American artist of the first abilities. They are allowed by those who have examined them to be an excellent likeness.

Also—the BATTLE OF LEXINGTON, and the LOSS OF THE PACKET SHIP ALBION, on the coast of Ireland, near Kinsale.

The above can be had at my Store, S. E. corner of Market street and the Diamond.

April 30, 1824. 3t

N. B.—ROBERT GRIERSON continues to manufacture *BOOTS & SHOES,* as heretofore—is particularly careful to have them well made and of good leather—will sell low for cash.

STENOGRAPHY.

MR. DAGGETT,

PROPOSES teaching a simple and useful system of SHORT-HAND, which has stood the test of many centuries and is now generally made use of in the U. S. A few hours' instruction is sufficient to convince the student of its great propriety in business, and that it does not require that laborious study and length of time to acquire it which many suppose it does.

PENMANSHIP will be taught to all those who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity, on a systematical plan that has met the universal approbation of the public, from its simplicity and accuracy in conveying to the student a complete knowledge of Penmanship. The encouragement that Mr. Daggett has met with in Philadelphia and other places, as a Professor of Stenography and Penmanship, induces him to solicit the patronage of the citizens of Pittsburgh. Price of tuition, $3 for 12 lessons in Short-Hand, or 24 lessons in Penmanship; one lesson each day. For further information, inquire at his room, in Fifth street, opposite Darlington's Hotel. All who wish to become students are requested to make immediate application.

April 30, 1824—3t.

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be sold, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh,

On Saturday the 15th of May next,

all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of George Cochran, of Richard, of, in and to certain parts of

Lots Nos. 338, 341, & 342,

in the city of Pittsburgh, viz:— beginning at the corner of Liberty street and Diamond alley, thence southwestwardly, along Liberty street, sixty six feet six inches, more or less; thence at right angles with Liberty street, about sixty four feet eight inches, more or less; thence eastwardly, in a parallel line with Diamond alley, about forty four feet four inches to a private alley; thence northwardly along said alley about twenty-two feet six inches, to Diamond alley; thence by Diamond alley about forty five feet nine inches, to Liberty street, the place of beginning, together with the free use and privileges of the said private alley, on which are erected A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE AND KITCHEN, and several large frame buildings and tenements, formerly occupied as a Woollen Factory; under and subject to the yearly ground rent of $2 per foot, or $133. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Cochran, at the suit of Samuel Carswell & Son.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Pittsburgh, April 30—3t oc

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
	Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

A. H. Wallace & W. A. Pope,

Under the firm of

WALLACE & POPE,

LOUISVILLE,

WOULD inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general

Agency and Commission Business,

In the house recently occupied by the Branch Bank of the Commonwealth, Main street

Particular instructions, when given, will, if possible, be literally complied with; and all business confided to them, shall meet with their whole attention.

April 16—3t

New Grocery Store.

The subscribers, under the firm of

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

Are now opening, a well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

at their store, Wood Street, next door below Col. Ramsey's Hotel, which they offer for sale on liberal terms. They intend to keep on hand a general assortment of all articles in the Grocery line, which they will sell

Wholesale & Retail;

and will endeavor to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

M. B. Lowrie,
C. Curtis.

Pittsburgh, April 9.—6t

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel,* Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

WANTED,

ONE OR TWO

Journeymen Boot-Makers,

TO whom constant employment and the highest wages will be given. None but good workmen need apply.

W. Closey.

Pittsburgh, April 23, 1824—4t.

Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on *Monday, April 5th,* in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Miltenberger, in Front street, next door to the old Post-Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N B For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARDERS will be taken on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1824—tf.

A SERVANT BOY

For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

REMOVAL.

JAMES LYNCH,

INFORMS his friends and the public that he has removed his LIVERY STABLE, from *Ferry Street,* to

Fifth, between Wood & Market Sts.

At the place formerly occupied by John M'Clintock, where he intends keeping CARRIAGES, GIGS, and HORSES to hire, as usual.

He will also keep Horses by the week, month, or year; and will, as formerly, practice as a *Farrier.* He hopes that from his experience in the above branches, he will receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Pittsburgh, April 30, 1824.—4t.

A Supplement

To an ordinance entitled "An ordinance regulating the markets, and prescribing the duties of the clerk of the market and weigh master," passed on the 7th day of September, 1816.

SECT. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in the select and common councils assembled, that from and after the first Monday of June next, the rate of stall rents in the market house, on the east side of the Diamond, shall be as follows, to wit:—All inside corner stalls at twenty-two dollars per annum, all other inside stalls at eighteen dollars per annum. All corner stalls in that section of the market house which lies between Diamond Alley and the north end of the market house on the convex side of the same, at fifteen dollars per annum; and all other outside stalls, in said section of said market house, at thirteen dollars per annum; payable in advance to the Treasurer of the city.

Sect. 2. Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that each and every person occupying any portable stand or stall within the market space, for the purpose of exposing for sale thereon any beef, pork, mutton or veal, by a less quantity than the whole carcase, or any sausages or dressed victuals of any kind, shall pay to the clerk of the market the rent of twenty-five cents for each and every day such person or persons shall occupy such portable stall or stand. And each and every person who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the requisitions of this section, shall be subject to the fines and forfeitures specified in the 3d section of an ordinance for the erection of two weigh houses in the market and other purposes, passed on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1823—Provided always, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed so as to prevent farmers not following the occupation of butchering, from cutting up and exposing for sale their slaughtered animals on their own wagons, sleds or other vehicles.

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Ordained and enacted into a law, in council, the 24th day of April, A. D. 1824.

Harmar Denny,
Pres. pro. tem. Com. Council.
Attest—J. B. OLIVER, *Clerk Com. Council.*
John Carson,
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NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *Clk. Sel. Council.*
[April 30.]

JAMES HARMON,

HAS REMOVED HIS

Boot & Shoe Manufactory,

TO the house lately occupied by Mr. Byrne, in *Wood, between First and Second Streets,* where customers' work will be finished in the most fashionable and substantial manner; and where he will constantly keep on hand an extensive assortment of ready made

BOOTS and SHOES,

of all descriptions, which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

April 30, 1824.—3mo.

MACHINE CARDS.

THIRTY BOXES OF

WOOL MACHINE CARDS,

NOS. 28 to 33, from the Manufactories of Whitemore & Co. New-York, and P. Earle, Leicester, Massachusetts—For Sale, in any quantity to suit purchasers.

—ALSO,—

Cast Steel Comb-Plate,

CARD-CLEANERS, TACKS, EMERY, &c. for Carding Machines. Apply to

A. Way & Co.
Market Street.

March 26, 1824—3t.

NOTICE.

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HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

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Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent

Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.

April 9, 1824.—tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the

STAGE AND HORSES,

At the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets
PITTSBURGH;

Where, from his strict attention, long experience, and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

☞ The STAGES to and from the eastern cities will stop at his house, as usual; and will leave Pittsburgh every morning at 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

He returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of it.

☞ Travellers wishing to leave their HORSES in Pittsburgh, and to proceed by the stage, will have them carefully kept, on moderate terms.

Robert Stewart.

Pittsburgh, March 19 1824 —tf.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R Patterson & Lambdin,* have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN BAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1826—tf.

New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON.

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

H. BONNET,

Between Second & Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

JUST arrived from Philadelphia, where he has selected with care and is now opening a choice selection of

European, India and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Which, added to his usual assortment, make it worthy of a call by country merchants, to whom he will sell, by the PIECE, as low as any can, for cash or good security.

Being an agent of the celebrated Dr. DYOTT, he is authorized to sell the well known

Anti Billious Pills,

To those storekeepers and physicians who take them by the quantity, at a reduced price, and has constantly on hand the

Efficacious Nervous Cordial,

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, and Plaster of Mahy.

September 5, 1823—tf.

TO BE LET,

The Dwelling House

At the corner of Front street and Chancery alley, formerly occupied as the *Post Office.*

Its accommodations are suitable for a Boarding House. Inquire of

Eichbaum & Johnston.

April 23, 1824.

Hair Restorative,

And Preservative Vegetable Cerate.

THE important discovery of a vegetable substance, capable of restoring and preserving the hair, was accidentally made by an individual, who has neither the capacity nor the disposition to practise deception or fraud. The fullest reliance may be placed on the efficacy and power of the Vegetable Cerate, not only in restoring and preventing the falling off of the hair, but in producing the greatest lustre and liveliness of it imaginable; and the public may rest assured that its effects will be clearly manifested in the course of a short time by the renewal and vigorous growth of the hair, and by effectually preventing its coming out or falling off. The Vegetable Cerate tends to resuscitate and excite the energies of the capillary vessels, which constitute those organs that secrete the matter forming the hair; these, like many other organs of the body, which have been in a state of dormancy or disease, may be restored to their healthy action, and perform all those functions assigned them by nature.

The proprietor being aware of the numerous specifics palmed on the public, and desirous that the present article may not suffer, rests its merits on the effect it has produced on hundreds of persons, both male and female, and found to be the only thing in restoring and preventing the hair from coming out of the heads of those who have used it, and all that is asked, as relates to the verity of its effects, is a fair trial.

Elderly people, with bald heads, must rest assured that by applying a few boxes of the above Cerate, their hair will be restored with all its youthful beauty and life.

To prevent imposition, the sale of the Vegetable Cerate will be confined to Dr. JAMES H. HART, for the city of New-York only, corner of Broadway and Chamber street, three doors from Washington Hall, where it will be sold at $1 75.

A liberal deduction will be made to country dealers.

The proprietor of the above valuable discovery intends appointing Agents through the United States for the sale of it, and also in Europe.

DIRECTIONS.

The Vegetable Cerate being perfectly innocent, may be plentifully applied, night and morning, and rubbed hard into the pores of the head with the fingers, without apprehension of danger. In addition to its other value, it beautifies the hair and whiskers.

N. B. Gentlemen that are bald, after using it for some weeks, will find a small fibre of hair growing on the place that is bald; they will continue it for about ten days after its appearance, then they will shave their hair close off where it is affected, after that it will receive its natural and vigorous growth.

And those who have the misfortune of losing their hair by sickness, the Cerate will restore to them in a very little time a full and beautiful head of hair, as it is beyond all doubt that it is the only thing that has ever been discovered in this country, or perhaps in any other. There are certificates left with Dr. James H. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chamber-st. who will satisfy any person that wishes to call and see them. Dr. Hart is appointed sole agent for the city of New-York. There are also special agents appointed in the following places, for the sale of this valuable article—Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Alexandria, Charleston, Savannah, Wilmington, (N. C.) Newbern, (N. C.) Georgetown, Dist. of Columbia, Washington City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and all the Western Country—Boston, Salem, Charleston, in Massachusetts, Trenton, in New Jersey, Elizabethtown, Newark, New Brunswick, Albany, New Hampshire, Hartford, in Connecticut, New-Haven, Mobile, Lansingburg, Troy, Newburgh, and in all the principal towns in the United States. As the Cerate cannot be analyzed, there is no apprehension that it can be forged by any person.

April 9—3m

Poetry.

ADELGITHA—By T. Campbell.

The Ordeal's fatal trumpet sounded,
And sad pale Adelgitha came,
When forth a valiant champion bounded,
And slew the slanderer of her fame.

She wept, delivered from her danger;
But when he knelt to claim her glove—
"Seek not," she cried, "Oh! gallant stranger,
For hapless Adelgitha's love.

For he is in a foreign far land
Whose arm should now have set me free;
And I must wear the willow garland
For him that's dead, or false to me."

"Nay, say not that his faith is tainted!"
He raised his visor—at the sight
She fell into his arms and fainted:
It was indeed her own true Knight.

Miscellany.

From the Boston Galaxy.

Reminiscences.—About the close of the last century, there stood fronting the "Old Granary Burying Ground," and on the spot which is now occupied by the buildings yeleped Bumstead Place, a spacious wooden edifice, used as a repository for the wonders of nature and art, and known to all the country ladies and gentlemen who visited Boston to buy bonnets and gowns, and looking-glasses and table linen, and other necessaries, wanted by those who were about to unite in the holy bands of wedlock, by the style and title of "the Columbian Museum." Adjoining this stately pile was an edifice of somewhat more modest pretensions, and which did not tower much above those in these degenerate days called *ten-footers*. This was the resort of the *bon-vivants* of the day, when they celebrated the praises of *Othello Pollard*, and poured out bountiful libations in honor of his skill in the arts of mingling saccharines and acids. Othello, like his namesake of Venice, was black, and, if we recollect right, a little declined in the vale of years; but here the parallel ends. Othello's Desdemona was as begrimed as his own visage. The audience which frequented his mansion did it, not with greedy ear to devour up his discourse, but with other organs than those which decorate the head, to devour things far sweeter than the eloquent discoursing of the sable African. Othello suffered a hair-breadth escape by the fire which in 1803 destroyed the Columbian Museum, and was driven to seek an asylum in some other part of the town; but he never recovered the *run of custom* which that unlucky hour deprived him of. Like a sensitive plant, removed from its native soil, he flourished not as in former time. Suffice it to say, that in a short time Othello's occupation was gone, and both he and his fair Desdemona with it.

A few days since, an old friend dropped into our editorial closet, and handed from his pocket-book, where it had lain for years in obscurity and neglect, one of Othello's Bills, of which the following is a copy. And we deem it to be our duty to rescue from unmerited oblivion, the name and character of the renowned Othello, by inscribing them on our columns, together with the bill itself, which will be a sufficient voucher to posterity that he was a man of wit, wisdom and valor, and not unworthy to be immortalized by the verse of some future Shakspeare.

TO BE SOLD BY
Othello Pollard,
One Door North of the Columbian Museum,
BOSTON,
SOLID ARGUMENTS,
CONSISTING OF
Bread, Butter, Cheese, Ham, Tongue, &c. ready cooked.
AGITATIONS.
Cider, Vinegar, Salt, Pickles, Sweet-Oil, &c.
GRIEVANCES.
Peppersauce, Mustard, Black Pepper, Cayenne, &c.
PUNISHMENTS.
Ice-Creams, Custards, Strawberries and Creams, Whip Syllabubs, Pies, Jellies, Olives.—
All kinds of Fruits, Snuff, Tobacco and Segars.
N. B. Any of the above articles to be exchanged for
NECESSARIES, viz.
French Crowns, Spanish Dollars, Pistareens, Cents, Mills, or Bank Bills.
Credit given for
PAYMENTS,
30, 60, and 90 seconds, or as long as a man can hold his breath.
RUDIMENTS, gratis, viz.

Those indebted for	*Arguments,*
Must not be	*Agitated,*
Nor think it a	*Grievance,*
If they should meet	*Punishment,*
For calling for such	*Superfluities,*
And supposing it not	*Necessary,*
To make immediate	*Payment.*

I have trusted so long, it is all to my sorrow,
It's now, pay to-day and I'll trust to-morrow.

EPITAPH

Taken out of an ancient Burying-Yard, in Dorchester, five miles from Boston.

Here lies the Bodys of Unite Humphreys and Shining Minot
Such names as these they never die not.

Lord Ross having proposed a small prize as a reward to any one who should find a rhyme to the word "porringer," received the following epigram:

The Duke of York a daughter had,
He gave the Prince of Orange her:
And now, my Lord, I claim the prize,
For making rhyme to porringer.

Obscure.—St. Pierre, in his harmonies of Nature, among other remarks, illustrating the manner in which nature proceeds in the productions of her works, has the following passage:—

"The Earth, in its daily and annual progress, lays open in a spiral form the circumference of its two hemispheres, which the Sun surrounds with its rays, as with threads of gold stretched on a machine.—The Moon crosses them like a celestial shuttle, and binds them together with her silver streaks. The vegetable and animal world feel this influence and come forth, grow and perpetuate their species by these soli-lunar and luni-solar harmonies."

The British Critic remarks on the above,

"Could an altar be raised to the genius of nonsense, these words should form the inscription *to be engraven on it.*

BEAUTIFUL COMPARISON.

"The difference between a nation with and without the arts, may be conceived, by the difference between a keel-boat and a steam-boat, combating the rapid torrent of the Mississippi. How slowly does the former ascend, hugging the sinuosities of the shore, pushed on by her hardy and exposed crew, now throwing themselves in vigorous concert on their oars, and then seizing the pendent boughs of overhanging trees; she seems hardly to move; and her scanty cargo is scarcely worth the transportation!—With what ease is she not passed by the steam-boat, laden with the riches of all quarters of the world, with a crowd of gay, cheerful, and protected passengers, now dashing into the midst of the current, or gliding through the eddies near the shore! Nature herself seems to survey, with astonishment, the passing wonder; and, in silent submission, reluctantly to own the magnificent triumphs, in her own vast dominion, of Fulton's immortal genius!"

Clay's Speech on the Tariff.

From English Papers.

Mr. Godwin has at length published his History of the Commonwealth of England, on which he has been employed for several years. It will, no doubt, form one of the standard works in the English language.—

"There is no part of the history of this island which has been so inadequately treated, as the characters and acts of those leaders, who had, for the most part, the direction of the public affairs of England, from 1640 till 1660. The men who figured during the inter-regnum, were, immediately after the Restoration, spoken of with horror, and their memoirs were composed after the manner of the Newgate Calendar. What was begun from party rage, has been continued from indolence. No research has been exercised, no public measures have been traced to their right authors; even the succession of judges, public officers, has been left in impenetrable confusion. It is the object of the present work to remedy this defect, and to review the transactions of that period with the same calmness, impartiality and inflexible justice, as if they had preceded the Universal Deluge, or had taken place in one of the remotest islands of the South Sea."

The series of sketches or tales, just published, under the title of "*Sayings and Doings*," and ascribed to Mr. Theodore Hook, have created an extraordinary sensation in the literary and fashionable world, from the novelty of the plan, and the smartness of their execution. The characters, which are drawn with a masterly hand, are all supposed to be portraits of particular persons; and this suspicion is pretty well confirmed by the author's preface.

ENGRAVINGS FOR SALE

Robert Grierson

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has just received from Philadelphia, a few Engravings of

General Andrew Jackson,

Elegantly framed and glazed—likewise in the sheet—executed by an American artist of the first abilities. They are allowed by those who have examined them to be an excellent likeness.

Also—the BATTLE OF LEXINGTON, and the LOSS OF THE PACKET SHIP ALBION, on the coast of Ireland, near Kinsale.

The above can be had at my Store, S. E. corner of Market street and the Diamond.

April 30, 1824. 3t

N. B.—ROBERT GRIERSON continues to manufacture *BOOTS & SHOES*, as heretofore—is particularly careful to have them well made and of good leather—will sell low for cash.

STENOGRAPHY.

MR. DAGGETT,

PROPOSES teaching a simple and useful system of SHORT-HAND, which has stood the test of many centuries and is now generally made use of in the U. S. A few hours' instruction is sufficient to convince the student of its great propriety in business, and that it does not require that laborious study and length of time to acquire it which many suppose it does.

PENMANSHIP will be taught to all those who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity, on a systematical plan that has met the universal approbation of the public, from its simplicity and accuracy in conveying to the student a complete knowledge of Penmanship. The encouragement that Mr. Daggett has met with in Philadelphia and other places, as a Professor of Stenography and Penmanship, induces him to solicit the patronage of the citizens of Pittsburgh. Price of tuition, $5 for 12 lessons in Short-Hand, or 24 lessons in Penmanship; one lesson each day. For further information, inquire at his room, in Fifth street, opposite Darlington's Hotel. All who wish to become students are requested to make immediate application.

April 30, 1824—3t.

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be sold, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh,

On Saturday the 15th of May next,

all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of George Cochran, of Richard, of, in and to certain parts of

Lots Nos. 338, 341, & 342.

in the city of Pittsburgh, viz:— beginning at the corner of Liberty street and Diamond alley, thence southwestwardly, along Liberty street, sixty six feet six inches, more or less; thence at right angles with Liberty street, about sixty four feet eight inches, more or less, thence eastwardly, in a parallel line with Diamond alley, about forty four feet four inches to a private alley; thence northwardly along said alley about twenty two feet six inches, to Diamond alley; thence by Diamond alley about forty five feet nine inches, to Liberty street, the place of beginning, together with the free use and privileges of the said private alley, on which are erected A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE AND KITCHEN, and several large frame buildings and tenements, formerly occupied as a Woollen Factory; under and subject to the yearly ground rent of $2 per foot, or $155. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Cochran, at the suit of Samuel Carswell & Son.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Pittsburgh, April 30—3t oc

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.
AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE
On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets.
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
	Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

A. H. Wallace & W. A. Pope,
Under the firm of
WALLACE & POPE,
LOUISVILLE,

WOULD inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general

Agency and Commission Business,

In the house recently occupied by the Branch Bank of the Commonwealth, Main street

Particular instructions, when given, will, if possible, be literally complied with; and all business confided to them, shall meet with their whole attention.

April 16—8t

New Grocery Store.

The subscribers, under the firm of
LOWRIE & CURTIS,
Are now opening, a well selected assortment of
GROCERIES,

at their store, Wood Street, next door below Col. Ramsey's Hotel; which they offer for sale on liberal terms. They intend to keep on hand a general assortment of all articles in the Grocery line, which they will sell

Wholesale & Retail;

and will endeavor to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

M. B. Lowrie,
C. Curtis.

Pittsburgh, April 9.—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

WANTED,
ONE OR TWO
Journeymen Boot-Makers,

TO whom constant employment and the highest wages will be given. None but good workmen need apply.

W. Closey.

Pittsburgh, April 23, 1824—4t.

Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on *Monday, April 5th*, in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Miltenberger, in Front street, next door to the old Post Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N B For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARDERS will be taken on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1824—tf.

A SERVANT BOY
For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

REMOVAL.

JAMES LYNCH,

INFORMS his friends and the public that he has removed his LIVERY STABLE, from Ferry Street, to

Fifth, between Wood & Market Sts.

At the place formerly occupied by John M'Clintock, where he intends keeping CARRIAGES, GIGS, and HORSES to hire, as usual.

He will also keep Horses by the week, month, or year; and will, as formerly, practice as a *Farrier*. He hopes that from his experience in the above branches, he will receive a liberal share of public patronage.

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A Supplement

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SECT. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in the select and common councils assembled, that from and after the first Monday of June next, the rate of stall rents in the market house, on the east side of the Diamond, shall be as follows, to wit:—All inside corner stalls at twenty two dollars per annum, all other inside stalls at eighteen dollars per annum. All corner stalls in that section of the market house which lies between Diamond Alley and the north end of the market house on the convex side of the same, at fifteen dollars per annum; and all other outside stalls, in said section of said market house, at thirteen dollars per annum; payable in advance to the Treasurer of the city.

Sect. 2. Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, that each and every person occupying any portable stand or stall within the market space, for the purpose of exposing for sale thereon any beef, pork, mutton or veal, by a less quantity than the whole carcase, or any sausages or dressed victuals of any kind, shall pay to the clerk of the market the rent of twenty five cents for each and every day such person or persons shall occupy such portable stall or stand. And each and every person who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the requisitions of this section, shall be subject to the fines and forfeitures specified in the 3d section of an ordinance for the erection of two weigh houses in the market and other purposes, passed on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1823—Provided always, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed so as to prevent farmers not following the occupation of butchering, from cutting up and exposing for sale their slaughtered animals on their own wagons, sleds or other vehicles.

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Pres. pro. tem. Com. Council.
Attest—J. B. Oliver, *Clerk Com. Council.*
John Carson,
Pres. pro. tem. Sel. Council.
Neville B. Craig, *Clk. Sel. Council.*
[April 30.]

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Boot & Shoe Manufactory,

TO the house lately occupied by Mr. Byrne, in *Wood, between First and Second Streets*, where customers' work will be finished in the most fashionable and substantial manner; and where he will constantly keep on hand an extensive assortment of ready made

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of all descriptions, which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

April 30, 1824.—3mo.

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Cast Steel Comb-Plate,

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Market Street.

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With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

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MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the

STAGE AND HORSES,

At the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets
PITTSBURGH;

Where, from his strict attention, long experience, and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

☞ The STAGES to and from the eastern cities will stop at his house, as usual; and will leave Pittsburgh every morning at 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

He returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of it.

☞ Travellers wishing to leave their HORSES in Pittsburgh, and to proceed by the stage, will have them carefully kept, on moderate terms.

Robert Stewart.

Pittsburgh, March 19 1824 —tf.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1826—tf.

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,
CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by
JOHN ROBINSON.

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

H. BONNET,
Between Second & Third Streets,
Pittsburgh.

JUST arrived from Philadelphia, where he has selected with care and is now opening a choice selection of

European, India and Domestic
DRY GOODS,

Which, added to his usual assortment, make it worthy of a call by country merchants, to whom he will sell, by the PIECE, as low as any can, for cash or good security.

Being an agent of the celebrated Dr. DYOTT, he is authorized to sell the well known

Anti Bilious Pills,

To those storekeepers and physicians who take them by the quantity, at a reduced price, and has constantly on hand the

Efficacious Nervous Cordial,
ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,
ITCH OINTMENT,
Eye-Water, and Plaster of Mahy.

September 5, 1823—tf.

TO BE LET,
The Dwelling House

At the corner of Front street and Chancery alley, formerly occupied as the *Post Office*.

Its accommodations are suitable for a Boarding House. Inquire of

Eichbaum & Johnston.

April 23, 1824

Hair Restorative,

And Preservative Vegetable Cerate.

THE important discovery of a vegetable substance, capable of restoring and preserving the hair, was accidentally made by an individual, who has neither the capacity nor the disposition to practise deception or fraud. The fullest reliance may be placed on the efficacy and power of the Vegetable Cerate, not only in restoring and preventing the falling off of the hair, but in producing the greatest lustre and liveliness of it imaginable; and the public may rest assured that its effects will be clearly manifested in the course of a short time by the renewal and vigorous growth of the hair, and by effectually preventing its coming out or falling off. The Vegetable Cerate tends to resuscitate and excite the energies of the capillary vessels, which constitute those organs that secrete the matter forming the hair; these, like many other organs of the body, which have been in a state of dormancy or disease, may be restored to their healthy action, and perform all those functions assigned them by nature.

The proprietor being aware of the numerous specifics palmed on the public, and desirous that the present article may not suffer, rests its merits on the effect it has produced on hundreds of persons, both male and female, and found to be the only thing in restoring and preventing the hair from coming out of the heads of those who have used it, and all that is asked, as relates to the verity of its effects, is a fair trial.

Elderly people, with bald heads, must rest assured that by applying a few boxes of the above Cerate, their hair will be restored with all its youthful beauty and life.

To prevent imposition, the sale of the Vegetable Cerate will be confined to Dr. JAMES H. HART, for the city of New-York only, corner of Broadway and Chamber street, three doors from Washington Hall, where it will be sold at $1 75.

A liberal deduction will be made to country dealers.

The proprietor of the above valuable discovery intends appointing Agents through the United States for the sale of it, and also in Europe.

DIRECTIONS.

The Vegetable Cerate being perfectly innocent, may be plentifully applied, night and morning, and rubbed hard into the pores of the head with the fingers, without apprehension of danger. In addition to its other value, it beautifies the hair and whiskers.

N B. Gentlemen that are bald, after using it for some weeks, will find a small fine of hair growing on the place that is bald, they will continue it for about ten days after its appearance, then they will shave their hair close off where it is affected, after that it will receive its natural and vigorous growth.

And those who have the misfortune of losing their hair by sickness, the Cerate will restore to them in a very little time a full and beautiful head of hair, as it is beyond all doubt that it is the only thing that has ever been discovered in this country, or perhaps in any other. There are certificates left with Dr. James H. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chamber-st. who will satisfy any person that wishes to call and see them. Dr. Hart is appointed sole agent for the city of New-York. There are also special agents appointed in the following places, for the sale of this valuable article—Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Alexandria, Charleston, Savannah, Wilmington, (N. C.) Newbern, (N. C.) Georgetown, Dist. of Columbia, Washington City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and all the Western Country—Boston, Salem, Charleston, in Massachusetts. Trenton, in New Jersey, Elizabethtown, Newark, New Brunswick, Albany, New Hampshire, Hartford, in Connecticut, New-Haven, Mobile, Lansingburg, Troy, Newburgh, and in all the principal towns in the United States. As the Cerate cannot be analyzed, there is no apprehension that it can be forged by any person.

April 9—3m